The Centre Reporter.

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THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, -- EDITOR

Quay having completed his "model legislature," we suppose he will now take out a patent on it.

McKeesport is an old manufacturing town, and must have been named after baby McKee, of which there is so much chatter just now.

A fellow who failed to get a claim in Oklahoma cut his throat. By dispensing with an "i" and going to a restaurant he might have got something near to it.

Between Gov. Beaver's arbor day for planting trees, and the fiend who annually sets fire to the mountains to destroy trees, we think the latter by far gets in the biggest work.

Just twenty five minutes after the gas was turned into the pipes of the Dayton Natural Gas Company, at the wells in Mercer county, it reached Dayton, forty eight miles distant.

Gov. Beaver has signed the bill making September 1, known as Labor Day, a legal holiday in the State. Another rest for the overworked bank clerks.

By adding to the legal holidays fast as possible, the rest of mankind will at last get on an equality with the tramp, and have a holiday every day in the year.

The Andover iron company in New Jersey discharged many of its old hands the other day and employed a gang of Hungarians who had just arrived at Castle Garden, at 80 cents per day. This firm no doubt shrieked for high tariff and protection to American labor and got its old hands to vote for Harrison. Now cheaper foreign labor takes their place as a reward for their votes.

Senator Reyburn, chairman of the senate appropriations committee, severely criticises the construction of the new reformatory at Huntingdon. It cost a million, but he considers it dear at half that figure, and says it is faulty in every detail. The walls, he says, are a constant invitation to the prisoners, while the cement floors are crumbling. Senator Allen says the same.

In Oklahoma provisions continue scarce. One man sold 30 barrels of bread, 5-cent loaves selling for 15 cents or two for 25 cents. The supply ran out, and, while people were willing to pay the exhorbitant price, it could not be had at all. Crackers found a ready sale at $1.50 per pound. A grocer announced that he had given $50 dollars for the privilege of breaking open the car which contained his stock. He soon made it up.

The legislative scheme for the purchase of the Penn farm has been regarded with a good deal of suspicion, and the Philadelphia *Inquirer* exposes its character by publishing opinions of the value of the land. The State is to pay $200 an acre, or $27,200 for the whole property, and owners of neighboring farms say the price is exorbitant and they would sell for $125 an acre: It is said that the farm was sold to the present owner for $12,000.

The Canadian Parliament has done a praiseworthy act in passing a bill to extradite the thieves and scoundrels from this side who have been making Canada a place of refuge. It is an example that Congress might follow with profit. The act is a new departure in Canadian law-making, as it practically amounts to a treaty, something which England has not heretofore allowed Canada to enter into. That makes it all the more commendable. The United States is not asked to make any return, but if we fail to reciprocate as far as possible we shall be censurable. The act does not apply to the thieves already in Canada, but it will stop flight in that direction in the future.

Benjamin Law has spent two years of his twelve year sentence in the Indiana State prison for manslaughter. By the provisions of his grandfathers will, recently probated, young Law comes in for $75,000 in cold cash, not a dollar of which, however, he can enjoy until the expiration of his sentence, almost ten years hence. No less than three of Law's relatives are his fellow convicts, all on different charges. His father William Benjamin Franklin Law, is serving out a sentence of 12 and one half years for murder. The senior Law was disinherited, it seems, by his father, and will end his sentence a pauper, while his son emerges in the posession of a comfortable fortune. Mrs. Alice Law, the wife of Benjamin Law, Jr., whom he married at a tender age, her maiden name being Glass, has two brothers now in prison there.

The Legislature's Spree.

Our state legislature went to the New York Centennial, and will have a grand, high old time, at the state's expense. The Philad. Times gives an idea of it:

The estimated cost of the trip has been fixed at $12 000, but no appropriation has been made. That part of the programme will be attended to later on. All the arrangements were completed for a jollification by Representatives William M. Kidd and Edward M. Craig, of Philadelphia, and A. A. Clay, of Elk. A special train will bring the country members down from Harrisburg to the Broad Street Station, when it will be boarded by the Philidelphians and the start made for New York.

Jersey City will be reached at half past 10 o'clock, when the Legislature will take posession of the steamer Catskill, which is to be their boarding house. The Catskill has been chartered for three days and has staterooms and berths to accommodate four hundred. She will steam around the Battery and take her place in the naval line to day. To morrow and Wednesday the Legislature will view the military and industrial parades from a grand stand erected on Fifth avenue near the hotel of that name. They will return on Wednesday night.

For these three things—the steamer, the grand stand and the eatables and drinkables—the cost is placed at $12,000. The steamer will cost $1,000, the reviewing stand about the same and the rest will go towards paying the maintenance of the Legislature while on the trip. Probably a few hundred dollars may be expended for matches, toothpicks, postage stamps, stationery, shoe blacking, seidlitz powders, acid phosphate and other small things.

Caterer James Russ, of Harrisburg, will have, in round figures, $9,000 with which to maintain the 254 members of the State Legislature for three days, or at the rate of about $12 a day for each legislator. Russ, from long experience, knows the legislative taste and understands each individual palate. He has it down to a nicety and no lawmaker will want for anything at his hands with $9,000 in the locker. There will be frog legs from the First ward and celery from Kalamazoo. Terrapin from Baltimore will be served, although a little out of date, but the height of legislative gastronomical bliss is terrapin, and terrapin must go.

The Amendment and Cider.

BY EX-CHIEF JUSTICE DANIEL AGNEW.

Another device of the opponents of Prohibition is to alarm the farmers on the ground that the Amendment will forbid the making of cider. This is really absurb, but the statement needs a denial.

The words of the Amendment are: the "manufacture, sale or keeping for sale of *intoxicating* liquor to be used as a *beverage* is hereby prohibited."

To make cider is not to manufacture an intoxicating liquor. Cider is the mere juice of the apple and is not an intoxicant when first made. As well might the eating of apples be forbidden. It requires fermentation to produce alcohol, the intoxicating principle of *hard* cider. It must stand several weeks before it becomes hard, and the next process is the acetous fermentation which makes it vinegar.

Then look at the absurdity of compelling the constable to visit all the farmers in his township to find out whether the owners have made cider. But if pressing out the juice of apples is manufacturing an intoxicating liquor, the cider mill is as necessary to be returned as a distillery or a brewery. Such is the absurdity the opponents of a valuable reform are reduced to in order to defame it and carry off votes.

It is hoped no farmer who has an apple orchard will suffer himself to be imposed upon by the silly assertion that cider is within the Amendment until it has underwent fermentation and become hard.

He can make all the cider he pleases and sell it before it has reached the point when it becomes intoxicating; or he may keep it until it becomes vinegar and then sell it.

Hard cider as a beverage can not be sold.

A small pox epidemic now threatens Guthrie and other towns in the new Territory of Oklahoma.

The excitement caused by the knowledge of the brackish, poisonous waters of the river is not a circumstance to the fear that has seized upon the minds of people in regard to this fell destroyer.

A simoon swept the desert on 23, and Guthrie is buried in red dust.

The wind rose at dawn, swooping down from the cloudless sky, and the red sand of the plain was driven before it all day in stinging, stifling masses. Tents collapsed, roofs were raised, and everything light and loose was blown away.

Every rose has its thorn.

Capture and Recapture.

A veteran of the Thirty-sixth Illinois volunteers furnishes this:

After we had flanked Johnston's army from Dallas, it was, contrary to the usual custom, the fortune of the First brigade—Sheridan's old division—to be left behind the army a few days, as a guard for an ambulance train. One day two of our men—one of them Jack Tyrrell, commissary of our brigade—went to take a bath beyond and in sight of our picket line, in a small bayou, which temerity was observed by some of Ferguson's cavalry hovering in the vicinity, who detached two men armed with sabers and carbines to bring them in. Being without arms they were surprised, and started off en deshabille, in the very face of the pickets, who dared not fire for fear of injuring the prisoners. Each rebel started in a different direction with his charge. After going a short distance Tyrrell dodged to one side, exposing his captor to our pickets, who gave him a volley, but missed, on which the Johnny, out of spite, returned the shot; when Tyrrell, taking advantage of his empty carbine, sprang and caught him by his abundant whiskers and dragged him from his horse. Here a short struggle ensued, in which the Confederate had to give way to northern muscle, although they were both good types of their countries, and Johnny, minus his gun and saber, was marched to the picket lines by his escort, who guided him by walking behind him with one hand in each side of his whiskers. It is useless to say that he was received by the pickets with considerable merriment. The other Confederate, on seeing his comrade's fate, and hearing the whir of a few random shots, fled, and left his charge to come back at his will.

Do Liquors Produce Fat?

Liquids make fat. There is no doubt of this in my mind, though I am fully cognizant of the fact that a good many people will deny it. The character of the liquids has a good deal to do with it, but the practice of drinking invariably leads to unwieldy bulk. In Spain, where men drink little, a fat man is unknown. In Paris, where men content themselves with sipping thimblesful of absinthe or small cups of black coffee, the French are thin to a remarkable degree. The women, on the other hand, drink great quantities of champagne, Burgundy and latterly beer, and they are as a result prone to stoutness. In England men drink ale and beer, and they are a thick necked, pudgy and heavy race as a rule. I had observed all this many times, and when I went to Germany, where I knew the consumption of beer was very great, I had prepared to find fat men in abundance. I was not disappointed. There would seem to be absolutely no end of big, corpulent and unwieldy men in Germany. While in the army they are slim and splendid looking warriors, but two months after they leave the ranks they become heavy, puffy and beefy to the last degree. This is even so in the ranks among the other soldiers, and the cavalry were men of such extraordinary weight that they always excited comment from strangers.—Philadelphia Times.

The Haytians.

In Hayti the people are divided into three classes—the blacks, the colored and the whites. The blacks are, of course, the most numerous, and they are also the most ignorant. The colored are those who have mixed blood in them and form the intelligent portion of the inhabitants. They are largely in the minority, but they are the only class competent to conduct the government. The whites are those white men who go down there as merchants. Many of these marry the colored girls, and then, of course, become more thoroughly identified with the best interests of the government. The people generally, particularly the colored portion, have a curious mixture of traits. The negroes as a race are impressionable and excitable. They have these qualities, and in addition the mercurial temperament of the French, for nearly all are sent to Paris to complete their education. This combination makes them difficult to govern, for there is a natural jealousy between the blacks and the colored, and so affairs are generally more or less unsettled.—Washington Star.

Don't Mention the Briers.

It is not only a wise and happy thing to make the best of life, and always look on the bright side, for one's own sake, but it is a blessing to others. Fancy a man forever telling his family how much they cost him! A little sermon on this subject was unconsciously preached by a child one day last fall:

A man met a little fellow on the road carrying a basket of blackberries, and said to him: "Sammy, where did you get such nice berries?"

"Over there, sir, in the briers."

"Won't your mother be glad to see you come home with a basketful of such nice, ripe fruit?"

"Yes, sir," said Sammy, "she always seems mighty glad when I hold up the berries, and I don't tell her anything about the briers in my feet."

The man rode on, resolving that henceforth he would hold up the berries and say nothing about the briers.—Atlanta Constitution.

Disease Revealed by the Camera.

The photographic camera promises to be of even greater service in medicine than was imagined. It seems to have literally a superhuman faculty of diagnosis. Some time ago a photographer had as a subject a child apparently in good health, with a clear skin and good complexion. When the negative was examined, however, the picture showed the face to be covered with blotches. Within a week the child was covered with the eruption of measles. Another case is recorded when a child's portrait showed spots a fortnight before it was laid up with smallpox and before any trace of the disease had appeared. It would seem that the sensitive plate of the camera perceived and photographed the eruption before it was visible to the naked eye.—The Hospital.

Poisonous Nutmegs.

It will doubtless surprise many to learn that in nutmegs we find a powerful poison, generally believed to be of the narcotic order. It is only comparatively recently that cases of poisoning by it have been recorded in this country, probably for the reason that, being so universally considered harmless, when dangerous or fatal consequences have followed its use the cause has been overlooked. The quantity of nutmeg which it is necessary to take to produce serious symptoms has never been estimated. In one case, however, one and a half nutmegs, it is said, caused in a woman stupor, followed by excitement, with signs of collapse.

Dr. Waugh has recently reported the case of a woman who was advised by her neighbors to eat nutmegs for the relief of dyspepsia due to constipation. One forenoon she ate five of medium size. No unpleasant symptoms followed until some nine or ten hours afterward. Then she became sick to her stomach, giddy, and had a chill, accompanied by vomiting, headache, dryness of the mouth and throat, and a sore, strained sensation in the eyes. Her sight became affected, and she complained that everything appeared misty. When the chill passed off, slight fever and sweating followed, with intense, throbbing headache. Under proper treatment this woman recovered. In her case no narcotic symptoms appeared, but that does not prove that nutmegs are not of the narcotic order.—Boston Herald.

The Nickel's Leverage.

The field of the nickel and slot machine seems to be practically limitless. I am informed that a St. Louis inventor is now at work on a machine which will give you a clean shave and a picture of your future wife, while the band plays your favorite air as you wait. Another machine will tell your fortune and polish your shoes and administer a dose of pills for a nickel; while another will pick the winners of the next day's races and supply you with the morning paper. The nickel and slot machine fills a long felt want, and has a long career of usefulness before it, and the public is saving its nickels for the next departure with deep interest.—St. Louis Republic.

Photographing the Aurora Borealis.

Dr. Kayser has succeeded in obtaining a photograph of the aurora borealis from the summit of Mount Rigi in Switzerland. This is an interesting fact, it having hitherto been regarded as impossible to photograph the aurora for want of a plate sufficiently sensitive to be impressed by its rays. Gunther, in his well known physical geography, declares it to be utterly impossible to photograph the aurora, the most carefully prepared plate remaining neutral when exposed to the aurora's rays. Dr. Kayser resorted to special precautions and employed a colored dry plate—the azalin trocken-platte.—New Orleans Picayune.

Two Strings to His Bow.

"No, William," she said coldly, with a side long glance to note the effect of her words, "I cannot be your wife. You smoke and you sometimes drink. I have registered a vow not to marry a man who has either of these vices."

"All right, Maria," was the humble reply. "And now will you please ask your younger sister Lulu to come down stairs a moment? She said, when she kissed me good-by last night, that she would gladly have me if you refused."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Expensive Repairs.

The famous cathedral at Cologne has been under repair for a long time and a large amount of money has been expended thereon. Thus far the government has contributed 6,345,252 marks toward the repairs, while enough has been raised by lotteries and otherwise to bring the total expended between 1842 and 1880 up to the enormous amount of 18,400,000 marks.—San Francisco Chronicle.

A Heavy Family.

A family which claims the honor of being the heaviest in Kennebec county is that of William Merrill, of Gardiner. Mr. Merrill himself weighs 303, Mrs. Merrill, 264; the eldest daughter, 300; a younger daughter, 260, and the only son, 215—a total fortune of 1,342 pounds—to say nothing of shillings and pence. Lucky Merrills!—Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

The method of stopping the electric cars on the English road where the series system is used is not done by the ordinary brake, but by momentarily short circuiting the motor and immediately reversing the current through the field magnets.

A Patriotic Day.

Spriggins—Dreadful day, this. Three kinds of weather in as many hours.

Wiggins—The most patriotic day of the season. A red sunrise, snow until noon, then blue skies until dusk brings out the stars.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

Mr. Bushrod Washington says that the Washington family is one of the most prolific on record, and yet George left no children. For him it was all that the favor of Providence allowed him that he should be the Father of his Country. But the number of those who are descended from his father and mother, Augustin Washington and Mary Ball, or from Martha Custis or from older collateral branches, is extremely large; too large to allow the indiscriminate hospitality of the Entertainment Committee of the Centennial. The way in which these collateral descendants have turned up from every quarter has been a great surprise. By the marriage of their female members they have distributed the Washington blood in scores of other families. Of those that bear the name, Bushrod C. Washington, one of the Commissioners from West Virginia, is one of the most distinguished, while the branch of the family which inherited Mount Vernon and sold it to the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association, is in the public mind most closely connected with his memory. Judge Bushrod Washington inherited the Mount Vernon property from General Washington, and he left it to his son, who left it to his son Col. John A., who sold it to the Association to be kept as a national memorial. Col. John A. Washington was on the staff of General Robert E. Lee, and fell in the late war. His children are Lawrence Washington, of Marshall, Va., George Washington, Mrs. Col. R. P. Chew and Miss E. S. Washington, of Charlestown, W. Va., Mrs. N. H. Willis, of Summit Point, W. Va., Mrs. Beverly Tucker of Norfolk, Va., and Mrs. E. L. Howard, of Warsaw, Va. It will be noticed how closely this old Virginia family has clung to the neighborhood of their home, not one having moved out of the bounds of their old state. It would be a suitable labor of love if some one of the name or blood would prepare a complete genealogy of the family. It is, perhaps, too much to expect that we shall be able, after the vain labor expended, to recover the English origin of the name; but even this is not quite hopeless. For those who love such pious labor, we can think of none more desirable than to fix and complete the lineage of those who descended from the first Virginian ancestors of George Washington.

Brother Halstead, who rejoices in a negative vote from Senator Quay on his fitness for the German mission, comes up gallantly on the Sherman side of the Sherman-Quay vendetta. "The record of Mr. Quay in Pennsylvania, says the field marshal's Commercial Gazette, "is not such as warrants him in speaking very loudly or very decidedly to any one on the subject of honorable dealings in matters of patronage, It is well known," adds the Ohio organ, "that his dealings have always been with ring men, and his methods those of a ring man. It does not become him to raise his voice against anybody on the continent on the ground of unfair political dealing. When he strikes at Senator Sherman he is aiming so far above his own level as to recall the stories of Liliput." The Commercial Gazette has evidently read that number of the Philadelphia *Press* which said of Quay in 1885 that his nomination for state treasurer of Pennsylvania "would take the lid from off the treasury, and uncover secrets before which Republicans would stand dumb." Unfortunately it did not; the secrets are still under cover, and Don Cameron is said to hold the key, hence there will be no disclosures, and the senior senator has a guarantee for the good behavior of the junior senator.

Wants to See Some Nose-Pulling.

Major Armes, in his testimony before the court martial at Washington, referred to Adjutant General Hastings, of Pennsylvania, as "a liar and a coward." That's easily said; but we would just like to see Armes try to pull the General's nose, and watch the effect of Hastings' six-feet-one and big in proportion going for the Major.—Johnstown *Tribune*.

Conductors in White Clothes.

The Pennsylvania Railroad company have a plan of fitting out their employees, especially those on the vestibule trains, in a new uniform on May 1. It is proposed to uniform the crews of the vestibule trains first with white duck coats and trousers, the coats to have polished brass buttons. The caps will be the same as worn in the summer heretofore, except that the conductor will have a gold cord around his to distinguish his rank.

[New York Herald.]

There are so many divorce cases in our courts nowadays that marriage has come to be a pretty perilous step. It seems as though all creation had broken down and needed to be repaired.

[New York Herald.]

Secretary James G. Blaine has tackled a great many enemies in his day, but the meanest of them all is the one he is wrestling with now—the rheumatism.

Wm. H. Barnum, of Conn., Democratic National Chairman, is dead.

The man most spoken of this week was G. Washington. The next will be G. Whitaker.

In Lancaster county, last Saturday, the Republicans had a hot primary, and ran two tickets, one by the Quay wing and the other by the Magee wing. The Quay ticket was knocked entirely out.

Dr. Simmons only asks $50 per visit for 2,2000 professional calls upon the late Samuel J. Tilden.

That's ahead of a lawyer's fees, and some members of the bar may want to turn doctors now.

[Philadelphia Record.]

The people of Pennsylvania have hardly failed to contrast the vigorous and spirited State administration of Governor Pattison with a flabby and frivolous government concern now in power at Harrisburg.

[Memphis Avalanche.]

A Massachusetts train of seven coaches made 62 miles in 68 minutes, one day last week, without a stop, and the passengers are said to have enjoyed it. We are ready for the centennial without a mistake.

This year begins the enforcement of the new license law, which limits the number of licensed places in Boston to 780, and as there were over 2,000 applicants, there are nearly 1,500 drinking places that must close by May 1st.

The list of rejected applications includes some of the most prominent dealers within the city limits. There is not a single sporting house in Boston except Councilman Billy Mahoney's place, on LaGrange street, that has been granted a license.

One of the Philadelphia officials has got into trouble for exacting a per centage on work done in the printing offices. The exaction levied upon the printer's work was 20 per cent. and the Times is entitled to the thanks of the press and all honest men for exposing the matter. This is a species of blackmail practiced by some officers and is a criminal offence besides.

A similar exaction has been practiced of late years in Centre county upon printers' bills by some who held fat offices, the levy amounting to 15 and 20 per ct, of just bills. Some day these illegal exactions may rise up to plague the guilty ones.

When We Were Boys.

Speaking of "mibs," who has not indulged in that fascinating game at some stage of his youthful career? Every man has had in his time his favorite "shooter"—either an agate, an alley, or, perchance, a cornelian—and he has had a bag of marbles. He has been able to make a good ring on soft dirt with the sharp edge of his boot heel, and he has often scooped holes in the ground for "holey-boley." He has practiced lagging at the ring for his shot, and he never forgot the order of that shot. If he were a smart boy he put the kibosh on his better playmates by calling: "Fen picks an' fen everythings all aroun' the game!" Often he has recklessly played "chineys for keeps," and even now he cannot pass a crowd of boys playing marbles without involuntarily pausing to see what the next boy did on his shot. Marbles was and still is a great game, especially when played "for keeps."—Chicago Herald.

Gone to Ruin.

Sherman Island was one of the first islands reclaimed and a few years ago was a perfect garden spot. In 1878 the island, which is of a peaty formation, caught fire and burned for months. The smoke was so dense that vessels found difficulty in navigating both the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers. It burned out in some places to a depth of fifteen and twenty feet, and the island today is entirely submerged. No one lives upon it at all except a few fishermen, whose floating houses are tied upon what was once a levee. The town of Emmatown is no more. The residences are abandoned, the wharf and warehouses dilapidated and unused, while the water stands up to the windows in the school house. It is a scene of desolation.—Sacramento Record-Union.

Neat little bracelets are formed of small circles of nugget finish gold, linked together, with a pearl in the center of each.

—Lewins beats the state for large assortment of men and boy's clothing—and he beats the world and all clothing stores in it for low prices. There's where you save from $3 to $8 on a suit of clothes.

JAS. L. HAMILL,

Attorney-at-Law.

Office with D. S. Keller, Esq., North side of High street.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON:

The Remnant of the Century.

"Amen! Alleluia!" Rev. 19: 4.

The Nineteenth century is departing. After it has taken a few more steps, if each year be a step, it will be gone into the eternities. In a short time we shall be in the last decade of this century, which fact makes the solemnest book outside the Bible the almanac, and the most suggestive and the most tremendous piece of machinery in all the earth the clock.

THE LAST DECADE

of this century, upon which we shall soon enter will be the grandest, mightiest, and most decisive decade in all the chronologies. I am glad it is not to come immediately, for we need by a new baptism of the Holy Ghost to prepare for it. The last ten years of the Nineteenth century—may we all live to see them! Does any one say that this division of time is arbitrary? Oh, no; in other ages the divisions of time may have been, but our years date from Christ.

Does any one say that the grouping of ten together is an arrangement abitrary? Oh, no; next to the figure seven, ten is with God *a favorite number*. Abraham dwelt ten years in Canaan. Ten righteous men would have saved Sodom. In the ancient tabernacle were ten curtains, their pillars ten and their sockets ten. In the ancient temple were ten lavers, and ten candlesticks, and ten tables, and a molten sea of ten cubits. And the Commandments written on the granite of Mount Sinai were ten, and the kingdom of God was likened to ten virgins, and ten men should lay hold of him that was a Jew, and the reward of the greatly faithful is that they shall reign over ten cities, and in the effort to take the census of the New Jerusalem the number ten swings around the thousands, crying "ten thousand times ten thousand." So I come to look toward the closing ten years of the Nineteenth century with an intensity of interest I can hardly describe.

I have also noticed that the favorite

TIME FOR GREAT EVENTS

in many of the centuries was the closing fragment of the century. Is America to be discovered—it must be in the last decade of the Fifteenth century, namely, 1492. Was free constitutional government to be well established in America—the last years of the Eighteenth century must achieve it. Were three cities to be submerged by one pitch of scoriæ—Herculaneum and Stabiæ and Pompeii in the latter part of the First century must go under. The Fourth century closed with the most agitating ecclesiastical war of history—Urban the Sixth against Clement the Seventh. Alfred the Great closes the Ninth century, and Edmund Ironsides the Eleventh century, with their resounding deeds. The Sixteenth century closed with the establishment of religious independence in the United Netherlands. Ah, almost every century has had its peroration of overtowering achievements.

As the closing years of the centuries seem a favorite time for great scenes of emancipation or disaster, and as the number ten seems a favorite number in the Scriptures, written by divine direction, and as we are soon to enter upon the last ten years of the Nineteenth century, what does the world propose? What does the Church of Christ propose? What do reformers propose? I know not; but now in the presence of this consecrated assembly I propose that we make ready to get all our batteries planted, and all our plans well laid, in what remains of this decade, and then in the last decade of the Nineteenth century march up and take this round world for God.

When I say we, I mean the five hundren million Christians now alive. But, as many of them will not have enough heart for the work,

LET US COPY GIDEON,

and as he had thirty-two thousand men in his army to fight the Midianites, but many of them were not made of the right stuff, and he promulgated a military order, saying: "Whosoever is fearful and afraid let him return and depart early from Gilead," and twenty-two thousand were afraid of getting hurt, and went home, and only ten thousand were left, and God told them that even this reduced number was too large a number, for they might think they had triumphed independent of divine help, and so the number must be still further reduced, and only those three hundred men with the battle shout, "The sword of the Lord and of Gideon," scattered the Midianites like leaves in an equinox; so out of the five hundred million nominal Christians of to-day let all unbelievers and cowards go home and get out of the way. And suppose we have only four hundred million left, suppose only two hundred million left, suppose we only have fifty million left, we will undertake

THE DIVINE CRUSADE,

and each one just scooping up a palm full of the river of God's mercy in one hand, and a palm full of the river of God's strength in the other, let us with the cry, "The sword of the Lord and of Gideon," the sword of the Lord and of John Knox, the sword of the Lord and of Matthew Simpson, the sword of the Lord and of Bishop McIlvaine, the sword of the Lord and of Adoniram Judson, the sword of the Lord and of Martin Luther, go into the last decade of the Nineteenth century.

Is it audacious for me to propose it? Oh, no; a captive servant in the kitchen of Naaman told the commander-in-chief where he could get rid of the blotches of his awful leprosy, and his complexion became as fair as a babe's. And didn't Christ, in order to take the ophthalmia out of the eyes of the blind man, use a mixture of spittle and dust? And who showed Blucher a short-cut for his army, so that instead of taking the regular road, by which he would have come up too late, he came up in time to save Waterloo and Europe? Was it not un unknown lad, who perhaps could not write his own name? And so I, "who am less than the least of all saints," propose

A SHORT-CUT TO VICTORY,

and am willing to be the expectoration on some blind eye, and tell some of the brigadier-generals of the Lord of hosts how this leprosied world may in the final decade of the Nineteenth century have its flesh come again as the flesh of a little child.

The whole trouble is that we put off the completion of the world's redemption to such long and indefinite distances. The old proverb, that "what is everybody's business is nobody's business," might be changed a little, and be made truthfully to say what is the gospel business of all the ages is the gospel business of no age. We are fighting at too long a range. That gun called the Swamp Angel" was a nuisance. It shot six miles, but it hardly ever hit anything. It did its chief destructive work when it burst and killed those who were setting it off. Short range is the effective kind of work, whether it be for worldly or religious purpose. Some man with his eyes half shut drones out to me the Bible quotation, "A thousand years are as one day;" that is, ten centuries are not long for the Lord. But why do you not quote the previous sentence, which says that one day is with the Lord as a thousand years? That is, He could do the work of ten centuries in twenty-four hours. The mightiest obstacle to Christian work is the impression that the world's evangelization is away off. Many of us act as though we thought that when Macaulay's famous New Zealander in the far distance is seated on a broken arch of London bridge sketching the ruins of St. Paul's, his grandchild might break in and jolt his pencil by asking him if he thought the milennium ever would appear. Men and women of the eternal God! sons and daughters of the Lord Almighty! we may have it start in the decade that is soon to commence, and it will be done if we can pursuade the people to get ready for this work.

What makes me think it can be done? *First*, because

GOD IS READY.

He needs no long persuasion to do His work, for if He is not willing that any should perish, He is not willing that any of the people of the next decade shall perish; and the whole Bible is a chime of bells ringing out "Come! come! come!" But He is waiting, as He said He would, for the co-operation of the Church. When we are ready, God is ready. And He certainly has all the weaponry ready to capture this world for the truth, all the weapons of kindness or devastation. On the one hand the Gospel and sunshine, and power to orchardize and gardenize the earth, and fountains swinging in rainbow and Chatsworthian verdure, and aromas poured out of the vials of heaven, while on the other hand He has the weaponry of devastation, thunderbolt and conflagration, and forces planetary, solar, lunar, stellar, or meteoric, that with loose rein thrown on the neck for a second would leave constellations and galaxies so many split and shivered wheels on the boulevards of heaven. And that God is on our side. Blessed be His glorious name!

II. If you continue to ask me why I think that the world can be saved in the final decade of the Nineteenth century, I reply, Because it is not a great undertaking, considering

THE NUMBER OF WORKERS

that will go at it, if once persuaded, it can be done. We have sifted the five hundred million of workers down to four hundred million, and three hundred million, and two hundred million, and one hundred million, and to fifty million. I went to work to cipher out how many souls that number could bring to God in ten years, if each one brought a soul every year, and if each soul so brought should bring another each succeeding year. I found out, aided by a professor in mathematics, that we did not need anything like such a number of workers enlisted. You see it is a simple question of mathematics and in geometrical progression. Then I gave to the learned professor this problem: How many persons would it require to start with if each one brought a soul into the kingdom each year for ten years, and each one brought another each succeeding year, in order to have fourteen hundred million people saved, or the population of the earth at present? His answer was, Two million seven hundred and fifty-four thousand three hundred and seventy-five workers. So you see that when I sifted the five hundred million nominal Christians of the earth down to fifty million and stopped there, I retained for this work forty-seven million people too many. There it is in glorious mathematics, *quod er at demonstrandum*.

DIVINE MATHEMATICS.

Do you tell me that God does not care for mathematics? Then you have never seen the Giants' Causeway, where God shows his regard for the hexagonal in whole ranges of rocky columns with six sides and six angles. Then you have not studied the geometry of a bee's honeycomb with six sides and six angles. Then you have not noticed what regard God has for the square, the altar of the ancient tabernacle four square, the breastplate four square, the court of the Temple in Ezekiel's vision four square, the New Jerusalem laid out four square, Or you have not noticed his regard for the circle by making it His throne, "sitting on the circle of the earth," and fashioning sun and moon and stars in a circle, and sending our planetary system around other systems in a circle, and the universe sweeping around the throne of God in a circle. So I enlist mathematics for the demonstration of the easy possibility of bringing the world to God in the coming decade by simple process of solicitation, each one only having to bring one a year; although I want to take in forty thousand, and I know men now alive who I think, by pen or voice, or both, directly or indirectly, will take hundreds of thousands each. So you see that that will discharge some of 2,754,375 from the necessity of taking any.

III. Another reason why I know it can be done is that we may divide the work up among the denominations. God does not ask any one denomination to do the work or any dozen denominations.

THE WORK CAN BE DIVIDED,

and is being divided up, not geographically, but according to the temperaments of the human family. We cannot say to one denomination, You take Persia, and another, You take China, and another, You take India, because there are all styles of temperament in all nations. And some denominations are especially adapted to work with people of sanguine temperament, or phlegmatic temperament, or choleric temperament, or bilious temperament, or nervous temperament, or lymphatic temperament. The Episcopal Church will do its most effective work with those who by taste prefer the stately and ritualistic. The Methodist Church will do its best work among the emotional and demonstrative. The Presbyterian Church will do its best work among those who like strong doctrine, and the stately service softened by the emotional. So each denomination will have certain kinds of people whom it will epecially affect. So let the work be divided up.

There are the seven hundred and fifty thousand Christians of the Presbyterian Church North, and other hundreds of thousands in the Presbyterian Church South, and all foreign Presbyterians, more especially Scotch, English, and Irish, making, I guess, about two million Presbyterians; the Methodist Church is still larger; the Church of England on both sides of the sea still larger; and many other denominations as much, if not more consecrated than any I have mentioned Divide up the world's evangelization among these denominations after they are persuaded it can be done before the Nineteenth century is dead, and the last Hottentot, the last Turk, the last Japanese, the last American, the last European, the last Asiatic, the last African, will see the salvation of God before he sees the opening gate of the Twentieth century.

THE MACHINERY READY.

IV. Again, I feel the whole world can be saved in the time specified, because we have all manner of machinery requisite. It is not as though we had to build the printing-presses; they are all built, and running day and night, those printing religious papers (925 of those religious papers in this country), those printing religious tracts and those printing religious books. And thousands of printing-presses now in the service of the devil could be brought and set to work in the service of God. Why was the printing press invented? To turn out bill-heads, and circulars of patent medicines, and tell the news which in three weeks will be, of no importance? From the old-time Franklin printing-press, on up to the Lord Stanhope press, and the Washington press, and the Victory press, to Hoe's perfecting printing press, that machine has been improving for its best work, and its final work, namely, the publication of the glad tidings of great joy which shall be to all people. We have the presses, or can have them before the first of January, when the new decade is to begin, to put a Bible in the hand of every son and daughter of Adam and Eve.

V. But this brings me to the adjoining thought; namely, we have

THE MONEY TO DO THE WORK.

I mean the fifty million of Christians have it. Ay, the two million seven hundred and fifty-four thousand Christians have it; and the dam which is beginning to leak will soon break, and there will be rushing floods of hundreds and millions and billions of dollars in holy contribution when you persuade the wealthy men of the kingdom of God that the speedy conversion of the world is a possibility. I have no sympathy with this bombardment of rich men. Almost every paper I take up tells of some wealthy man who has endowed a college, or built a church or a free library, and that thing is going to multiply until the treasury of all our denominations and reformatory organizations will be overwhelmed with munificence if we can persuade our men of wealth that the world's evangelization is possible, and that they may live to see it with their own eyes.

I have always cherished the idea that when the world is converted, we would be allowed to come out on the battlements of heaven and see the bannered procession and the bonfires of victory. But I would like to see the procession closer by, and just be permitted myself to throw on a fagot for a bigger bonfire. And if you persuade our men of wealth that there is a possibility for them to join on earth the glee of

A REDEEMED PLANET,

instead of laborious beseeching for funds, and arguing and flattering, in order to get a contribution for Christian objects, our men of wealth will stand in line as at a post office window or a railroad ticket office, but in this case waiting for their turn to make charitable deposit. The Gentiles are not long going to allow themselves to be eclipsed by Mr. Hirsch, the Jew, who has just given forty million dollars for schools in France, Germany and Russia. I rejoice that so much of the wealth of the world is coming into the possession of Christian men and women. And although the original Church was very poor, and its members were fish dealers on the banks of Galilee, and only had such stock on hand as they could take in their own net, to-day in the hands of Christian men and women there is enough money to print Bibles and build churches and support missionaries under God in ten years to save the world.

VI. Again, I think that the world's evangelization can be achieved in the time specified, because we have already the theological institutions necessary for this work. We do not have to build them; they are built, and they are filled with tens of thousands of young men, and there will be three sets of students who will graduate into the ministry before the close of this century; and once have them understand that instead of preaching thirty or forth years, and taking into the kingdom of God a few hundred souls, right before them is the Sedan, is the Armageddon, and these young men, instead of entering the ministry timid, and with apologetic air, will feel like David, who came up just as the armies were set in array, and he left his carriage and shouted for the battle and cried: "Who is this uncircumcised Philistine, that he should defy the armies of the living God?" and with five gravel stones skilfully flung, sent sprawling the bragging ten-footer, his mouth into the dust, and his heels into the air.

What but such a consummation could be

A FIT CLIMAX

to this century? You notice a tendency in history and all about us to a climax. The creation week rising from herbs to fish, and from fish to bird, and from bird to quadruped, and from quadruped to immortal man. The New Testament rising from quiet genealogical table in Matthew to apocalyptic doxology in Revelation. Now, what can be an appropriate climax to this century, which has heard the puff of the first steamer, and the throb of the first stethoscope, and the click of the first telegraph, and the clatter of the first sewing machine, and saw the flash of the first electrict light, and the revolution of the first steam plough, and the law of storms was written, and the American Bible society and American Tract society were born; and instead of an audience laughing down Dr. Carey for advocating foreign missions, as was done at Northampton in England in the last century, now all denominations are vying with each other as to who shall go the furthest and the soonest into the darkest of the New Hebrides; and three hundred thousand souls have been born to God in the South Sea Islands; and Micronesia and Melanesia and Malayan Polynesia have been set in the crown of Christ, and David Livingstone has unveiled Africa, and the last bolted gate of barbaric nations has swung wide open to let the gospel in. What, I ask, with a thousand interrogation points uplifted, can be a fit, an appropriate and sufficient, climax except it be a world redeemed?

INVISIBLE COADJUTORS.

VIII. Yea, I believe it can be done if we get prepared for it, because the whole air and the whole heaven is full of willing help. "Are they not all ministering spirits sent forth?" We make an awful mistake if we calculate only on the forces we can see. The mightiest army is in the air. My brethren, so much of selfishness and pride and rivalry and bad motives of all kinds get into our work here that we are hindered. But the mighty souls that have gone up to the flying armies of the sky have left all imperfection behind; and these souls are with us, and, without a fault and with perfect natures, are on our side. You cannot make me believe that, after toiling here for long years for the redemption of the world, until from exhaustion some of them fell into their graves, they have ceased their interest in the stupendous conflict now raging, or that they will decline their help.

Irenæus Prime! Honored on earth but now glorified in heaven, have you forgotten the work toward which you gave for more than half a century your gracious life, your loving voice, and your matchless pen? No! Then come down and help. David Brainerd! Have you forgotten the aborigines to whom you preached and for whom you could preach and pray no more, lying down delirious amid the miasmas of the swamp? No! Then come down and help. Moncrieff and Freeman and Campbell! Have you forgotten Lucknow and Cawnpore? No! Then come down and help. I rub out of my eyes the stupidity and unbelief, and I, the servant of these great Elishas in the Gospel, see the mountains all around about are full of horses of fire and chariots of fire; and they head this way. Hovered over are we by CLOUDS OF WITNESSES AND HELPERS! Clouds of apostles in the air led on by Paul! Clouds of martyrs in the air led on by Stephen! Clouds of prophets in the air led on by Isaiah! Clouds of patriarchs in the air led on by Abraham! Clouds of ancient warriors in the air led on by Joshua; and that Bible warrior at whose prayer astronomy once halted over Ajalon and Gibeon seems now to lift one hand toward the descending sun of this century, and the other hand toward the moon of the last decade, saying: "Stand thou still till the Church of God gets the victory!"

Then let us take what remains of this decade to get ready for the final decade of the Nineteenth century. You and I may not live to see that decade or may not live to see its close, but that shall not hinder me from declaring the magnificent possibility. I confess that the mistake of my life has been, not that I did not work hard—for I could not have worked harder and lived, as God knows and my family knows—but that I have not worked under the realization that the salvation of this world was a nearby possibility. But whether we see the beginning or the closing of that decade is of no importance, if only that decade can get the coronation; and then all decades shall kneel before this enthroned decade, and even the gray-grown centuries will cast their crowns before it, and it will be the most honored decade between the time when the morning stars sang together as the libretto of worlds was opened, and the time when the mighty angel, robed in cloud and garlanded in rainbow, shall, with one foot on the land, swear by Him that liveth forever and ever that time shall be no longer. Alleluia! Amen!

Texan Debts of Gratitude.

To the heroes of Texas the people are indebted for the broad, fertile valleys of the Pacific slope and the great wealth producing hills of the Rocky mountains, an expanse of country capable of supporting untold millions of people and destined to be the homes of their posterity for centuries to come. To their successful resistance to Mexican dictation is directly due the addition of all the great territory of the west to the domain of the American Union. Many people have, with heroic efforts, accomplished noble deeds which eventuated much that was great and grand, but the heroes of Texas laid the foundation of an empire, the growth and development of which no human foresight can prophesy.

New hairpins are exceptionally fanciful. Cupid's arrow, Mercury's wand, and St. Peter's crosier are all made to do duty as hair ornaments.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

SUNDAY MAY 5, 1889.

The Command to Watch.

LESSON TEXT.

(Mark 13 : 24-37. Memory verses, 35-37.)

LESSON PLAN.

TOPIC OF THE QUARTER: *Jesus Finishing His Work.*

GOLDEN TEXT FOR THE QUARTER: *I have glorified thee on the earth, having accomplished the work which thou hast given me to do.*—John 17 : 4.

LESSON TOPIC: *Watchfulness to the End.*

LESSON OUTLINE:
1. The Appointed End, vs. 24-27.
2. The Indubitable Tokens vs. 28-31.
3. The Universal Duty, vs. 32-37.

GOLDEN TEXT: *Take ye heed, watch and pray: for ye know not when the time is.*—Mark 13 : 33.

DAILY HOME READINGS:

M.—Mark 13 : 24-37. Watchfulness to the end.
T.—Matt. 24 : 29-51. Matthew's parallel narrative.
W.—Luke 21 : 25-36. Luke's parallel narrative.
T.—Zeph. 1 : 1-18. The day of wrath.
F.—Mal. 3 : 1-18. The coming Lord.
S.—Matt. 25 : 31-46. The nations judged.
S.—1 Thess. 4 : 13-18. Coming for his saints.

LESSON ANALYSIS.

I. THE APPOINTED END.

I. Tokens in the Heavens:

The sun shall be darkened, and the moon shall not give her light (24).
The sun shall be darkened in his going forth (Isa. 13 10).
I will cover the sun with a cloud (Ezek. 32 : 7).
The sun shall be turned into darkness, and the moon into blood (Acts 2 : 20).
The sun became black as sackcloth of hair (Rev. 6 : 12).

II. Coming in the Clouds:

The Sun of man coming in clouds with great power (26).
There came with the clouds of heaven one like unto a son of man (Dan. 7 : 13).
They shall see the Son of man coming on the clouds (Matt. 24 : 30).
Ye shall see the Son....coming with the clouds of heaven (Mark 14 : 62).
Behold, he cometh with the clouds (Rev. 1 : 7).

III. Gathering the Elect:

Gather together his elect from the four winds (27).
Then shall the righteous shine forth as the sun (Matt. 13 : 43).
He shall set the sheep on his right hand (Matt. 25 : 33).
Your redemption draweth nigh (Luke 21 : 28).
The dead in Christ shall rise first (1 Thess. 4 : 16).

1. "The sun,....the moon....the stars,....the powers." God's witnesses; (1) Their multitude; (2) Their variety; (3) Their testimony; (4) Their authority.
2. "Then shall they see the Son of man coming." (1) The amazed beholders; (2) The marvelous spectacle.—(1) The coming King; (2) The attendant splendors; (3) The decisive aim.
3. "Then shall he send forth his angels, and shall gather together his elect." (1) The elect of God; (2) The ministering angels; (3) The supervising Lord; (4) The grand assembly.

II. THE INDUBITABLE TOKENS.

I. Tokens in Nature:

When her branch....putteth forth its leaves,....summer is nigh (28).
The fig tree repineth....the vines are in blossom (Song of Sol. 2 : 13).
The earth bringeth forth her bud (Isa. 61 : 11).
Ye know how to discern the face of the heaven (Matt. 16 : 3).
Ye know that the summer is nigh (Matt. 24 : 32).

II. Tokens in Grace:

When ye see these things,....know ye that he is nigh (29).
I do see my bow in the cloud,....for a token (Gen. 9 : 13).
Ye cannot discern the signs of the times (Matt. 16 : 3).
When ye see all these things, know ye that he is nigh (Matt. 24 : 33).
When ye see these things,....the kingdom of God is nigh (Luke 21 : 31).

III. Positive Statements:

This generation shall not pass away, until all....be accomplished (30).
In an hour that ye think not the Son of man cometh (Matt. 24 : 44).
I come again, and will receive you unto myself (John 14 : 3).
This Jesus....shall so come in like manner (Acts 1 : 11).
The Lord himself shall descend from heaven (1 Thess. 4 : 16).

1. "Now from the fig tree learn her parable." (1) The Lord's command; (1) The fig-tree's teaching; (3) The disciples' gain.
2. "When ye see these things,.... know ye." (1) Tokens appointed; (2) Observation required; (3) Knowledge gained.
3. "My words shall not pass away." (1) The mutability of material things; (2) The permanence of spiritual things.

III. THE UNIVERSAL DUTY.

I. The Absent Lord:

It is as....a man, sojourning in another country (34).
A householder....went into another country (Matt. 21 : 33).
It is as....a man, going into another country (Matt. 25 : 14).
A certain nobleman went into a far country (Luke 19 : 12).
I go unto the Father (John 14 : 28).

II. The Unknown Hour:

Ye know not when the lord of the house cometh (35).
The lord....shall come in a day when he expecteth not (Matt. 24 : 50).
Ye know not the day nor the hour (Matt. 25 :13).
Ye know not when the time is (Mark 13 : 33).
It is not for you to know times or seasons (Acts 1 : 7).

III. The Universal Duty.

What I say unto you I say unto all, Watch (37).
Watch therefore (Matt. 25 : 13).
Take ye heed, watch and pray (Mark 13 : 33).
Watch ye, stand fast in the faith (1 Cor. 16 : 13).
Let us not sleep,....but let us watch (1 Thess. 5 : 6).

1. "Of that day or that hour knoweth no one." (1) The great day; (2) The decisive hour; (3) The inevitable coming;)4) The world-wide uncertainty.
2. "Take ye heed, watch and pray." (1) An imperative command; (2) A double duty.—(1) Caution; (2) Watchfulness; (3) Prayer.
3. "Lest coming suddenly he find you sleeping." (1) Sudden coming; (2) Culpable negligence.—(1) Approach; (2) Surprise; (3) Detection; (4) Doom.

LESSON BIBLE READING.

WATCHFULNESS.

Commanded (Mark 13 : 37 ; Rev. 3 : 2).
Urged (1 Thess. 5 : 6 ; 1 Pet. 4 : 7).
Neglected (Matt. 26 : 38, 40 ; Mark 14 : 37).
With prayer (Luke 21 : 36; Eph. 6 : 18).
With thanksgiving (Col. 4 : 2).
With stedfastness (1 Cor. 16 : 13).
At all times (Prov. 8 : 34).
In all things (2 Tim. 4 : 5).
Blessed (Luke 12 : 37 ; Rev. 16 : 15).

LESSON SURROUNDINGS.

The present lesson contains the conclusion of Mark's report of the discourse of which the beginning formed the last lesson. That portion evidently referred to the destruction of Jerusalem, and the intervening portion seems to point to the same event. But a wider reference, still future, is accepted by many, as indicated in the opening words of this lesson, "In those days, *after that* tribulation;" especially in view of the application of the latter part of the discourse, and of the more explicit statements and the added parables in Matthew 25.

The place is still the mount of Olives. The time, Tuesday evening, 12th of Nisan (perhaps after the 13th had begun) April 5, year of Rome 783,—A. D. 30.

Parallel passages: Matthew 24 : 29-44 ; Luke 21 : 25-36.

Quaint Sayings of Children.

COLLECTED BY A MATRON OF MAINE.

"Wee bit" Harold's whole family has a learned fashion of quoting from the poets on all occasions, and the baby—only two years and a half old—has kept his little ears open to good account, as the following will show. It sounds incredible, to be sure, for a mite of such tender years, but it is vouched for by the best of authority. Harold was more than usually mischievous one day, and his grandmother exclaimed at last: "There, I never saw such a boy before!" The small Hamlet returned gravely: "Take him for all in all, grandma, you shall not look upon his like again.

At another time, his grandpa was attempting a quotation from Byron, and hesitated at the word "gone" whereupon a small voice from the rocking-horse promptly filled in the gap: "Gone where the woodbine twineth!"

***

Four-year-old Bessie was having her dollie dressed and, when it came to the bonnet, the little maid called for feathers, refusing to be satisfied with the flowers mamma brought her. "But they don't wear feathers now, dear," mamma said. "I can't help that, the mamma, thinks inside of me isn't like the thinks inside of other folks" Of course the feathers won.

***

Nurse was giving Merle his bath, and presently arose a great commotion and shrill squeals of delight. Mamma hastened to the rescue, and found her wee son girded about with a towel—guiltless else of rainment—and dancing around poor nurse, who was looking damp and dismayed. "O! O! mamma!" Merle shrieked gleefully, "I are John Baptist, don't you see? An' I'm been bappertising Nursie!"

***

Not long ago Mrs. B——— was teaching her little son the Sunday-school lesson about Jonah and his tarrying in the whale three days. Suddenly the small listener interrupted with: "My! didn't he get a long free ride, though, mamma!"

***

A small four-year-old friend went to the Universalist Church on Children's Day, albeit her parents are Congregationalists.

The minister talked pleasantly to the little folks, and in closing, expressed a desire to see all the bright little faces next Sunday. As he made a slight pause, one little maiden lifted up her sweet small voice and said: "I tan't tome, minister, for tause my mamma's a Northerdox."

The Hair.

Whether there are outward applications which can have any effect in restoring gray hair, or cause it to grow on bald places, is a question to which we shall not attempt to give an answer. There are some things however regarding the treatment of the hair, which medical science and practice have fully established, and which it is well enough for every one to keep constantly before the mind. The nutrition of hairs is effected through vessels in close contact of their tissue without entering into their structure, so that causes affecting the general health, and especially the condition of the skin, act powerfully upon the nutrition of the hair. Cleanliness of the skin and a healthful circulation of the blood from exercise, together with proper diet and such other means as tend to promote the general health, are the only sure restorers. Washing the head thoroughly with soap and water, and plentiful brushing is recommended as the secret for obtaining a beautiful head of hair.

Don't flatter yourselves that friendship authorizes you to say disagreeable things to your intimates. On the contrary, the nearer you come into relation with a person, the more necessary do tact and courtesy become.

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DO IT NOW

With that most reliable medicine—Paine's Celery Compound. It purifies the blood, cures Constipation, and regulates the liver and kidneys, effectually cleansing the system of all waste and dead matters.

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HONESTUS STEARNS, Felchville, Vt.
$1.00. Six for $5.00. At Druggists.
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BOOK farming will this month especially manifest its advantages. The book we have in mind is the memorandum book, and we doubt if any one who has made such a book his daily companion through the season, entering in it everything which is desirable to remember, would willingly give it up, being sure that whenever book farming is sneered at it cannot be this kind. Let the book be large enough and strong enough, but not too large to carry about; better use two or more when one is filled. Books of this sort are worth preserving, and it is pleasant to refer to them in after years.

THE Illinois experiment Station has determined by actual count the number of seeds per pound for fifteen varieties of grasses. In one pound of red top there are 4,136,000 seeds, blue grass 2,185,000; timothy, 1,421,000; orchard grass, 457,000; tall meadow oat grass, 155,000; white clover, 836,000; crimson trefoil, 152,000; mammoth red clover, 346,000; common red clover, 333,000; alsike, 677,000, and alfafa, 243,000.

THE parsley bed is an important adjunct to a garden, and the seed can go in early. It is usually a long time germinating, and if the bed is not frequently hand-weeded the grass will take possession before the seed can start, and the bed will be ruined.

POLE beans entail more labor than do the bush kinds, but they give more croppings. It is better to plant the wax varieties in succession. The old well-known Refugee variety is one of the best early bush varieties to plant.

THE Norfolk is an excellent early turnip. For table use size is of no consequence, if early, tender turnips are desired. Make the ground rich, force them in growth by careful hoeing, and clear them off as soon as the time arrives for a later crop, which may be grown on the same location.

THE air assists in the growth of plants when it goes down to the roots. It not only serves as a chemical agent, but warms the ground, carries off surplus moisture, and assists in decomposing plant food. Deep plowing allows the air to enter and warms the soil.

Tube rose bulbs that have bloomed once are never to be depended on again for good blooms, and are best thrown away.

A fair trial of Hood's Sarsaparilla for scrofula, salt rheum, or any affection caused by impure blood, or low state of the system, will be sufficient to convince any one of the superior and peculiar curative powers of this medicine. Buy it of your druggist. 100 Doses One Dollar.

He's a fool that's wiser abroad than at home.

Frazer Axle Grease.

One greasing with Frazer Axle Grease will last two weeks, all others two to three days. Try it. It received first premium at the Centennial and Paris Exposition.

Make somebody happy to-day—every day.

FITS: All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St. Phila., Pa.

The old Beethoven house at Bonn is to be transformed into a museum of relics of the music-king.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle

Gen. Neal Dow announces his intention of visiting Europe this Spring.

Best, easiest to use and cheapest. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. By druggists. 50c.

Peanuts are found to be a very profitable crop in Western Kansas.

RADWAY'S PILLS

The Great Liver and Stomach Remedy

For the cure of all disorders of the STOMACH, LIVER, BOWELS, KIDNEYS, BLADDER, NERVOUS DISEASES, LOSS OF APPETITE, HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION, COSTIVENESS, INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, INFLAMMATION of the BOWELS, PILES and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

PERFECT DIGESTION will be accomplished by taking RADWAY'S PILLS. By so doing

Dyspepsia,

SICK HEADACHE, FOUL STOMACH, BILIOUSNESS, will be avoided, and the food that is eaten contribute its nourishing properties for the support of the natural waste of the body. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price 25c. per box, or will be sent by mail, on receipt of price, 5 boxes for One Dollar. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren St., New York.

SINGERS who have used Piso's Cure for Consumption say it is BEST OF ALL. Sold everywhere. 25c.

CLOSE QUARTERS.—A New York street car was fearfully crowded, and one gentleman who was jammed up against another gentleman said to him:

"This is worse than the black hole of Calcutta. I'm almost suffocated. A sardine in a box when compared to this jam is a hermit in a desert."

"It don't seem at all crowded to me. I was in Washington during the inauguration," replied the other.

To-Night and To-Morrow Night,

And each day and night during the week you can get at all druggists' Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, acknowledged to be the most successful remedy ever sold for the cure of Coughs, Croup, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Asthma, and Consumption. Get a bottle *to-day* and keep it always in the house, so you can check your cold at once. Price 50c and $1. Sample bottles free.

Black brilliantine costumes are made up plain or may be combined with silk. Jet and ribbon bands are the favorite trimmings.

A Radical Cure for Epileptic Fits.

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease which I warrant to cure the worst cases. So strong is my faith in its virtues that I will send free a sample bottle and valuable treatise to any sufferer who will give me his P. O. and Express address. Resp'y, H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St., New York.

It may sound somewhat contradictory, but the first thing in a boot is the last.

Rupture cure guaranteed by Dr. J. B. Mayer, 831 Arch St., Phil'a, Pa. Ease at once, no operation or delay from business, attested by thousands of cures after others fail, advice free, send for circular.

Nobody can live longer in peace than his neighbor pleases.

Nothing Cures Dropsy, Gravel, Bright's, Heart, Diabetes, Urinary, Liver Diseases, Nervousness, &c., like Cann's Kidney Cure. Office, 831 Arch St., Phila. $1 a bottle, 6 for $5. At Druggists. Cures the worst cases. Cure guaranteed. Try it.

AN acre devoted to carrots, parsnips, beets and turnips will provide an amount of succulent food for winter use that not only lessens the grain required but promotes the health and thrift of the animals. Though low in nutritious value, yet the enormous crops that may be obtained more than recompense for any deficiency that may exist otherwise. Root crops largely take the place of ensilage where silos have not been constructed, and one acre in roots will enable the farmer to keep more stock and have the animals in better condition than from any other crops that can be grown.

The difficulty with carrots and parsnips is the extra work required with the crop after the seed is sown, the slow germination destroying the lines of the rows, as grass covers the entire plot before the seeds begin to shove out their young plants, the tedious labor of hand weeding being required. This difficulty, however, has been overcome by mixing the seeds of quick-germinating plants, such as radish, with that of the carrots or parsnips. The radish soon comes up, the rows can be worked, and the radish then pulled up and marketed or fed to the pigs. Improved seed drills now drill the seed at regular places in the rows, and of sufficient distance to permit the hoe to be used, Once the young plants are up and worked the difficulty is over, as the plants soon take possession and crowd out the weeds and grass. Another difficulty is that of storage. The practice of heaping the roots in mounds, to be left out during the winter, renders the task of feeding them to stock very disagreeable, especially when the ground is frozen. This is now overcome by storing them in bins, in a cold cellar, and, if preferred, they may be packed in dry earth in the bin.

Beets, carrots, parsnips and turnips grow from small seeds, and from three to five pounds will suffice for planting an acre of ground, while the potato must be grown from bulky tubers, as much as fifteen or twenty bushel being required for an acre, according to the mode of planting. If the cutting of potato seed, the labor of destroying the beetle and the lower keeping qualities of the potato, compared with the carrot or parsnip, be considered, the cost of production should be no more for the carrots and parsnips than for the former, while a much larger yield, and of more valuable feeding material (not excepting the tops, may be obtained. If such crops are to be grown, however, farmers should not wait longer, but get the seed in early. Many crops have been failures owing to the delay in planting, the grass being well up before the seed has germinated. The root crops should be well started before warm weather, so as to better resist the drought and also to allow as much time as possible for completing growth. The soil should be rich, fine, and the crops thoroughly cultivated.

SUNFLOWERS need rich ground and are gross feeders. They should have no place in a garden, as they simply deprive more valuable crops of plant food. For a field crop they may be made valuable, as the seeds are largely in demand as food for poultry. They are planted at the same time as corn.

JINKS—"Has a husband a right to open his wife's letters?"

Blinks, a lawyer—"Certainly, sir, certainly; open all you please."

"Well, here is a letter my wife has written to your wife, and handed me to deliver. I feel pretty sure there's something unpleasant in it about me. I wish you'd open it, and if there is just burn it up."

"Humph! Does my wife know your wife is going to write to her?"

"Yes."

"And if my wife doesn't get this letter, she'll soon find it out, won't she?"

"Of course."

"On second thoughts, I believe there is a new law which makes it a penitentiary offense to open a wife's letters. I couldn't take the risk, sir, indeed I couldn't."

HE FELT RELIEVED.—"Husband, I've got a very serious thing to tell you."

"What is it, Laura?"

"Oh, it's dreadful. It's about Johnny."

"What has he been doing?"

"Well, he came into the house this morning, and, what do you think—he was chewing tobacco."

"Pshaw! Don't give me such a turn again, Laura. I didn't know but he had been chewing gum."

"YES," said the parson at the tea table, "Young Jordan was out driving with Miss Popinjay the other evening and his horse ran away. They were both thrown out and the buggy was smashed to pieces. It was a providential escape for both of them. But I can't understand how the young man came to lose control."

"He must have been driving with one hand," flippantly suggested the minister's eldest son, a rake of a boy.

"Or perhaps he had the reins around his neck," said Edith, a shy young beauty of 16, with a charmingly modest mien. And then everybody exclaimed in chorus:

"Why, Edith!"

BOBBY—"Pa, what do the letters A. M. after Prof. Smith's name stand for?"

Father, absentmindedly — "Forenoon."

ART NOTE—Artist—"I am thinking seriously of presenting one of my paintings to some public institution. Which one would you suggest?"

Candid friend—"The blind asylum."

GENTLE ENOUGH.—"You said that horse was very gentle. He threw me in less than a minute."

"Well, he's gentle enough, but he has rather independent ways about him."

PUPIL, to music teacher—"Here is a note with a 'v' over it; what do you call that?"

Teacher, absentmindedly — A five dollar note."

Lily-stalk green is the newest new shade of that ultra fashionable color. It is a light tint.

AT AN ARKANSAS HOTEL.—"I desire to retire," said a Boston guest to the proprietor of a hotel in Arkansas.

"You which?" asked the dazed man.

"I desire to retire."

"You what?"

"I *desire to retire*."

"Well—I—I'll be durned if I b'leeve we've got it in the house, mister."

"Got what?" said the amazed guest; "I didn't ask for anything."

"Well, say it agin, an' see if I kin ketch on."

"It is strange you cannot understand plain English. I simply said I desire to retire; that is, I wish to go to my room."

"Oh—aw—oh! That's hit! You water turn in, eh? Whyn't you say so? We don't know nothin' 'bout 'desirin' to retire' here in Arkansas. We just put off to bed."

And when he came down stairs he said to his wife, "If that's the way they talk in Boston, it ain't no wonder there's so many fools there. 'Desire to retire!' Well, I'll be durned!"

A BROTHER'S SON.—It was Bilkins' wedding day, and he was teasing his kid brother-in-law.

"Well, Johnnie," he said, solemnly, "I'm going to take your sister away off and have her all to myself, where you won't see her any more."

"No! Really, are you?" said the kid, curiously.

"Yes, I am. What do you think of it?"

"Nothin'. I guess I can stand it if you can."

A NEGRO said: "When I sees a man goin' home wid a gallon ob whisky and half a pound ob meat, dars temperance lecture enough for me, and I sees it ebery day. I know dat ebery ting in his home is on de same scale, a gallon ob misery to ebery half pound of comfort."

WIFE—"Where shall we put that tall clock?"

Husband—"Well, I notice it is the style to put clocks at the head of the stairs."

"Yes, I have noticed that they are often put there, but I should not think it a good place. I should think it was a temptation for them to run down."

"OH, Doctor," she said, across the dinner table, "have you read this new book that made such a stir?"

"What book, madam?"

"This book of Amelie Rives, "The Quack and the Dead."

A SENSIBLE GIRL.—He—"Will you dream of me tonight?"

She—"No, I am never troubled with nightmare."

THE ONLY KIND.—"What kind of boys go to heaven?" asked the Sunday school superintendent.

"Dead boys," yelled the youngest member of the infant class.

MATRIMONIAL NOTE.—Friend—Do you live happily with your husband?"

Muscular female—"Of course I do. I'd like to see him try not to live happily with me."

CUPID'S HARNESS.

Most women naturally look forward to matrimony as their proper sphere in life, but they should constantly bear in mind that a fair, rosy face, bright eyes, and a healthy, well-developed form, are the best passports to a happy marriage. All those wasting disorders, weaknesses, and functional irregularities peculiar to their sex, destroy beauty and attractiveness and make life miserable. An unfailing specific for these maladies is to be found in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, **under a positive guarantee** from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrappers, and faithfully carried out for many years. $1.00 per Bottle, or Six Bottles for $5.00.

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THE ORIGINAL LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Purely Vegetable and Perfectly Harmless.

Unequaled as a **Liver Pill.** Smallest, cheapest, easiest to take. **One tiny, Sugar-coated Pellet a Dose.** Cures **Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks,** and all derangements of the stomach and bowels. 25 cents, by druggists.

THE BEST COUGH MEDICINE. PRICE 25 CTS.

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An exciting story of two Yankee Adventurers in Australia, in the early days, when the discovery of gold attracted a motley crowd of rowdies, daring miners, Bushrangers, "Tickets-of-Leave," Outlaws, and every variety of Adventurers.

The most fascinating story of DANGER, EXCITEMENT, HARDSHIP and CONFLICT, ever written!

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The FISH BRAND SLICKER is warranted waterproof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. The new POMMEL SLICKER is a perfect riding coat, and covers the entire saddle. Beware of imitations. None genuine without the "Fish Brand" trade-mark. Illustrated Catalogue free. A. J. Tower, Boston, Mass.

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For the treatment of Blood Poisons, Skin Eruptions, Nervous Complaints, Physical and Nervous Prostration, Bright's Disease, Impotency, Strictures, Discharges, effects of youthful errors, no matter from what cause originating or of how long standing. I will guarantee to cure. Medicines sent sealed from observation to all parts of the world.

Consultation free and strictly confidential. Write or call for book on SPECIAL DISEASES.

TO SUFFERERS OF YOUTHFUL ERRORS.

A trial package of medicines lasting 10 days will be sent free on application.

Before Treatment. After Treatment.

Office Hours: 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., 7 to 10 P. M.

Scott's EMULSION OF Pure Cod-Liver Oil AND HYPOPHOSPHITES ALMOST AS PALATABLE AS MILK.

So disguised that the most delicate stomach can take it.

Remarkable as a FLESH PRODUCER. Persons gain rapidly while taking it.

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Is acknowledged by Physicians to be the FINEST and BEST preparation of its class for the relief of CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, GENERAL DEBILITY, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, and CHRONIC COUGHS.

ALL DRUGGISTS. Scott & Bowne, New York.

FITS STOPPED FREE. Insane Persons Restored. Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER

For all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Only sure cure for Nerve Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc. INVALUABLE if taken as directed. No Fits after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send names, P. O. and express address of afflicted to DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. See Druggists. BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS.

CONSUMPTION

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. So strong is my faith in its efficacy that I will send two bottles free, together with a valuable treatise on this disease to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address. T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

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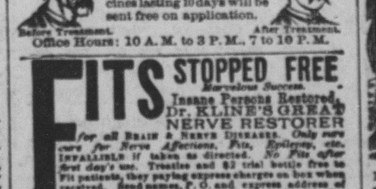

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PEERLESS DYES Are the BEST. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

"Here is my favorite Spring Medicine."
"I want some, too, Mamma."
Yes dear, we will all take it, for Hood's Sarsaparilla makes us healthy and strong.

That Tired Feeling

Is experienced by nearly every one at this season, and it should be driven off, or in the weak condition of the body serious disease may gain a foothold. Hood's Sarsaparilla is just what is needed. It purifies, vitalizes, and enriches the blood, makes the head clear, creates an appetite, overcomes that tired feeling, tones the nerves and imparts new vigor to the whole body.

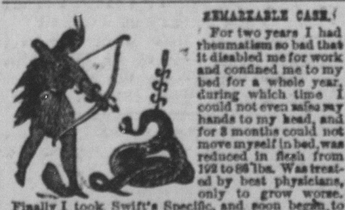
If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other.

"I take Hood's Sarsaparilla as a spring tonic, and I recommend it to all who have that miserable tired feeling." C. PARMELEE, 349 Bridge street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar



REMARKABLE CASE.

For two years I had rheumatism so bad that it disabled me for work and confined me to my bed for a whole year, during which time I could not even raise my hands to my head, and for 3 months could not move myself in bed, was reduced in flesh from 163 to 96 lbs. Was treated by best physicians, only to grow worse. Finally I took Swift's Specific, and soon began to improve. After a while was at my work, and for the past five months have been as well as I ever was—all from the effects of Swift's Specific.

JOHN RAY, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Jan. 8, 1889.

Books on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

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Ely's Cream Balm WILL CURE CATARRH

Price 50 Cents.

Apply Balm into each nostril. ELY BROS. 56 Warren st., N. Y.

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German Asthma Cure never fails to give immediate relief in the worst cases. Insures comfortable sleep; effects cures where all others fail. Send postpaid for trial package. Price 50c., $1.00, $2.00. Druggists or by mail. Sample free. Dr. R. SCHIFFMANN, St. Paul, Minn.

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ORATORS say Piso's Cure for Consumption is THE BEST for keeping the voice clear. 25 cents.

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For two years I had rheumatism so bad that it disabled me for work and confined me to my bed for a whole year, during which time I could not even raise my hands to my head, and for 3 months could not move myself in bed, was reduced in flesh from 163 to 96 lbs. Was treated by best physicians, only to grow worse. Finally I took Swift's Specific, and soon began to improve. After a while was at my work, and for the past five months have been as well as I ever was—all from the effects of Swift's Specific.

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I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease.
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MAGNIFICENT MARINE PAGEANT.

The President Follows in the Footsteps of His Illustrious Predecessor.

AN IMPOSING MILITARY PARADE.

George Washington Would Have Been Paralyzed with Astonishment If He Could Have Witnessed the Ceremonies in His Honor at New York Today—The Crowds, the Speeches, the Pageantry and the Enthusiasm Were Something Unprecedented Even in the American Metropolis.

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 29.—President Harrison, Mrs. Harrison, the president's private secretary, the other immediate members of the president's party, the members of the cabinet, the vice president and the justices of the United States supreme court arrived here on a special vestibuled train of the Pennsylvania railroad at 8 o'clock this morning. The president's car was detached at the station, and the president was greeted by Governor Green and staff, escorted to a carriage and conveyed to the governor's house, where he breakfasted and received some of the distinguished men of New Jersey. The remainder of the travelers from Washington proceeded in the train to Elizabethport.

The Parade at Elizabeth.

After breakfast President Harrison and Governor Green reviewed a parade of over 5,000 men, made up principally

MAP OF NAVAL PARADE.

of New Jersey officials and militia, and including the famous City troop, of Philadelphia. A novel feature of the parade was a division of farmers of Union county, accompanied by floats representing farming scenes of the days of Gen. Washington and of the present day. Another conspicuous object was forty-two school girls dressed in white and carrying banners.

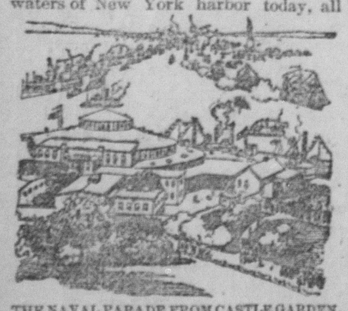
There were five stands and three arches. All the church bells were rung and the town and port are lavishly decorated. The town was filled with country people from all around Elizabeth, and they packed close down along the water's edge to see the presidential party off. The president and his party embarked in a launch from the float of the Alcyone boat club and were taken to the Dispatch. The launch had to be used because the water at the shore is only three feet deep and the Dispatch draws sixteen feet. The exact spot where Washington stepped from the Jersey shore is not known, but the boat club float is within 100 feet of it.

THE NAVAL PAGEANT.

An Unprecedented Marine Display Greets the President's Progress Up the Bay.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The centennial celebration of George Washington's inauguration as the first president of the United States began this morning under auspicious circumstances and has proceeded thus far with conspicuous success.

The naval parade was the most magnificent display ever seen in American waters. Compared with the gathering of steam, sail, and oar craft seen on the waters of New York harbor today, all



THE NAVAL PARADE FROM CASTLE GARDEN.

the previous gatherings are utterly insignificent. Then 100 or 150 were assembled. Today no less than 400 steam vessels of various sorts, from the tug to the ocean going ship, joined the grand marine procession, while naval ships, yachts and steam launches, barges, long boats, yawls and whitehalls in numbers too great to be counted awaited off the foot of Wall street the arrival of the steamer Dispatch carrying the president.

The Order of Parade.

The war ships were anchored on the west side of the bay, headed by the flagship Chicago, carrying the flag of the secretary of the navy at the main. The other naval vessels followed in this order: Boston, carrying the flag of the admiral of the navy at the main; Essex, Juniata, Yorktown, Yantic, Kearsage, Brooklyn, Jamestown. The revenue cutters and yachts were anchored to the southward of the naval fleet. The entire division of war ships, yachts and revenue cutters was two and a half miles long, extending past Ellis and Bedloe's islands.

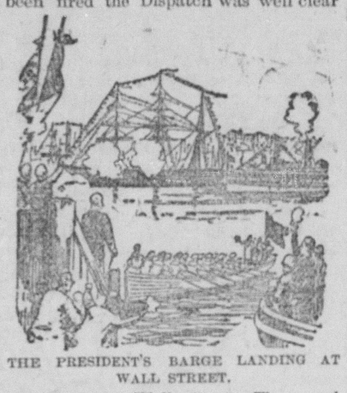
The procession of river and sound steamers comprised twenty-three squadrons of thirteen steamers each, formed in two lines with flag boats leading. The line was seven miles long, and stretched past Fort Hamilton.

Saluting the President.

Upon this scene the Dispatch emerged from the Kill Von Kull, with the steamers Sirius, the Erastus Wiman and the Monmouth, filled with invited guests, following in her wake.

The triumphal passage of the Dispatch between the parallel lines of steamers occupied about an hour. The vessels were gorgeously decorated with the national colors. The war vessels dipped their colors as the president's boat passed and each fired a salute of twenty-one guns. The sailors manned the yards, officers and crews uncovered, marine guards and sentries presented arms, drummers beat four ruffles and the bands played national airs. The innumerable tugs and steamboats greeted the Dispatch with shrieking whistles and made a discordant din more enthusiastic than melodious.

When the last gun of the Chicago had been fired the Dispatch was well clear



THE PRESIDENT'S BARGE LANDING AT WALL STREET.

on her way to Wall street. The naval squadron, the yachts and the revenue cutters proceeded directly up the Hudson.

The Merchant Marine.

Meanwhile the squadrons of the merchant marine steamed into line and followed the Dispatch to the foot of Wall street, and then continued up the east side of the East river to Hunter's Point, turned a stake boat there and returned down the west side of the river, round the Battery and up the east side of the Hudson. It rounded the column of the naval and revenue vessels which had anchored at Fifty-first street, came down the river, passed the admiral's flag ship and dispersed.

The Scene at Wall Street.

During all this booming of cannon and shrieking of steam whistles a mighty multitude of patient patriots had taken possession of every possible point of vantage on the piers near the foot of Wall street, and the thoroughfares were choked with a surging throng of expectant humanity. It was just such a good natured jam as is always seen in New York on similar occasions to the present. And the people were gifted with a persistence and patience that explains the wonderful progress this town has made since George Washington landed near the same spot 100 years ago.

At last the Dispatch was seen rounding pier 8. The word was passed and cheer after cheer arose from the multitude. After their long and weary wait the people were eager to see, and the crowd surged forward with an impetus that seemed sufficient to overpower all barriers and precipitate the whole mass of wriggling humanity into the river.

The President Disembarks.

The Dispatch anchored. The tugs and steamers, covered with eager excursionists, closed in around. The excitement increased. The Dispatch whistled; the steamers whistled. The noise added to the confusion and excitement, and pandemonium reigned. At this moment the crew of the venerable shipmasters, who were to row the president ashore, were seen coming down the ladder to their barge. One of them was mistaken for the president. The tugs screeched; the populace yelled. The president finally appeared, and the noise and excitement became overwhelming.

Venerable Jack Tars.

The president descended the ladder and took his seat in the stern sheets of the barge. The ancient and honorable shipmasters, who were once more Jack Tars for this august occasion, were already in their places. Their oars were lifted and smote the water with one accord, and the barge sped on her way to the ladder at the Wall street pier, 100 fathoms away, and so, while cannon thundered and strong men cheered and fair ladies fluttered their handkerchiefs and small boys did such things as small boys commonly do under the pressure of tremendous excitement, the president landed.

The president was greeted by Governor David B. Hill, Mayor Hugh J. Grant

RECEPTION OF PRESIDENT BY GOVERNOR HILL AND MAYOR GRANT AT WALL ST.

and Hamilton Fish, chairman of the centennial committee.

The president and party were escorted to the Equitable building, where a reception is at this hour (2 p.m.) in progress.

Mr. Morton's Guests.

President Harrison and Mrs. Harrison will be the guests of Vice President and Mrs. L. P. Morton during their visit. The wives of the cabinet officers, justices of the supreme court, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. McKee and Mr. and Mrs. Halford will be at the Fifth Avenue hotel, where they will be the guests of the centennial committee.

At 7 o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will entertain the president and Mrs. Harrison at their residence, 20 Gramercy park.

The Centennial Ball.

NEW YORK, April 30.—The Metropolitan Opera house was thrown open last night at 8 o'clock for the centennial ball. Long before that hour, however, Broadway and Seventh avenue in the vicinity of the opera house were literally packed with curious spectators, and the police had the greatest difficulty in keeping passage ways open for the carriages of the guests.

Mayor Grant, as host and chairman of the committee on the centennial celebration, arrived shortly after 10 o'clock, and a little after half past 10 President Harrison arrived, accompanied by Mrs. Harrison, Vice President Morton and Mrs. Morton, and Lieut. Governor Jones and Mrs. Jones. The manager of the ball, Mr. E. C. Stanton, met the president at his carriage and conducted him into the building, where the mayor gave the party a formal reception, the members of

A GLIMPSE OF THE BALL.

the signal corps and the Second battery being drawn up in line in the vestibule as the party passed through.

The Opening Quadrille.

The opening quadrille was danced by the following named ladies and gentlemen:

Mrs. William Astor, Mrs. S. V. R. Cruger, Mrs. Edward Cooper, Mrs. Robert F. Weir, Mrs. William Herbert Washington, Mrs. Frederick J. Depeyster, Miss Carola Livingston, Mrs. A. Newbold Morris, Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Mrs. Edward F. Jones, Mrs. Alexander S. Webb, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. A. Gracie King, Mrs. E. T. Gerry, Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler.

Vice President Morton, representing the nation; Lieut.-Governor Jones, representing the state; Admiral Jauett, representing the navy; Gen. McCook and Gen. Thomas M. Vincent, representing the army; Commodore Ramsey, representing the commandant of the navy yard; Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, representing the state militia; Capt. J. H. Derst, representing the military academy; Lieut. Judson, representing the aides of the president; Capt. W. J. Sampson, representing the naval academy; Col. Johnson Livingston De Peyster, representing the speaker of the assembly; Senator Aldrich, representing the United States senate; Dr. A. L. Smith, U. S. N.; Col. J. M. Varnum, J. W. Beekman and G. Creighton Webb.

The vice president escorted Mrs. Jones, and Lieutenant Governor Jones Mrs. Morton. Mrs. Astor wore white satin and displayed her famous diamends. Miss Schuyler wore an heirloom, a gown 107 years old.

The quadrille was watched with intense interest, and the actors in the little social drama which has created so many heartburnings played their parts well. After it was over the floor quickly became crowded, as the general dancing began.

The scene was now one of brilliancy seldom equaled, and the gaiety continued unabated until long after dawn.

THE SECOND DAY.

Mighty Multitudes Witness the Literary Exercises and Military Parade.

NEW YORK, April 30.—New York is an armed camp. Last night we fairly overflowed with soldier boys and uniformed men were as thick as hops along her streets. The question of the hour is where do all the soldiers eat and sleep!

From the Bowery "beaneries" to Delmonico's, and from the "soft side of a board" to the bridal chambers in the Fifth avenue and other first class hotels, taking in all intermediate grades and conditions. There you have the answer. And they appeared to be as contented in the plebeian as in the aristocratic resorts, having come with an appreciation of the conditions and a determination to be as happy as possible despite adversities.

As early as 7 o'clock Broadway, Fifth avenue, and other thoroughfares on the

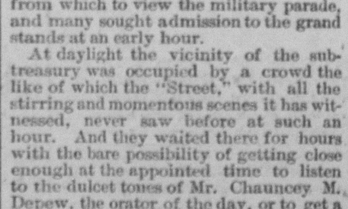
THE PRESIDENT IN WASHINGTON'S PEW AT ST. PAUL'S.

line on march, were crowded with early birds eager to secure available posts from which to view the military parade, and many sought admission to the grand stands at an early hour.

At daylight the vicinity of the subtreasury was occupied by a crowd the like of which the "Street," with all the stirring and momentous scenes it has witnessed, never saw before at such an hour. And they waited there for hours with the bare possibility of getting close enough at the appointed time to listen to the dulcet tones of Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, the orator of the day, or to get a bare glimpse of the president and see his lips move beneath his ample beard.

The President Proceeds to St. Paul's.

Shortly after 8 o'clock carriages containing the chief justice, cabinet officers and other distinguished guests drove up in front of Mr. Morton's mansion on Fifth avenue, near Eighteenth street. The president and vice president were ready, and in Mr. Morton's private carriage headed the procession and turned down the avenue, preceded by a platoon



POTTER. HARRISON. DIX.

of mounted police. The road to St. Paul's was thronged with vociferous thousands, eager to catch a glimpse of the chief magistrate. The president bowed frequently in acknowledgment of their cheers, and rode with uncovered head.

At the Vesey street gate the president was met by the committee of the vestry of Trinity church and escorted to the pew wherein Gen. Washington worshiped on the day of his inauguration. The services were as follows:

1, processional hymn; 2, Our Father, etc.; 3, Psalm lxxxv; 4, first lesson, Eccles. xliv; 5, Te Deum; 6, second lesson, St. John viii; 7 Benedicite; 8, Creed and prayers; 9, address by the Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, bishop of New York; 10, recessional hymn.

Appeasing the Populace in Wall Street.

Meantime Pat Gilmore's Twenty-second Regiment band discoursed patriotic melodies for the delectation of the impatient multitude assembled in front of the sub-treasury building. The music began at 9 o'clock and included "The star spangled banner," "Washington's grand march," overture, "Semiramide," by Rossini; grand selection from "The prophet;" valse, "Caprice," Rubenstein; popular fantasie, airs of all nations, Hartman; grand march, "Tannhauser;" national air "Hail Columbia."

From St. Paul's to Wall Street.

At the close of the religious services at 9:45 a. m., the president and party proceeded to the sub-treasury building, at the corner of Wall and Nassau streets, the scene of the inauguration ceremony on April 30, 1789.

The Literary Exercises.

When the party had successfully buffeted their way through the crowd to the places reserved for them on the platform, the Rev. Richard S. Storrs, D.D., LL.D., opened the ceremonies with an invocation.

The venerable John Greenleaf Whittier followed with a centennial ode extolling the virtues of Washington and breathing the patriotic sentiments of love and veneration in which his name is held. Mr. Chauncey M. Depew delivered the oration in his usual eloquent and happy vein, and added to his fame as the chief of American orators.

When the president arose to speak he was greeted with prolonged cheers and the band played "Hail to the Chief." His address was a long one, and reviewed the vicissitudes and marvelous progress of the republic which had been inaugurated under the illustrious lead-

STORRS. DEPEW. CORRIGAN.

ership of Washington on that spot a century before.

The ceremonies closed with an impressive benediction by the Most Rev. Michael Augustine Corrigan, archbishop of New York.

At the conclusion of the literary exercises the distinguished guests were driven in carriages, in about the same order observed in the preceding procession, to the reviewing stand at Madison square.

The Military Parade.

Just as the literary exercises at the sub-treasury began the military parade started from Pine street and Broadway. The troops formed in various side streets up town, and proceeded down town by avenues east and west of Broadway and of Fifth avenue to join the main line below Pine street, 14,000 men joining the head of the parade by way of Pine street on the east, and 24,000 men joining it from the west by the way of Rector street and the side streets from there to the Battery.

The column marched up Broadway, past the great stand at City Hall park to Waverly place, and past the great stands at Washington square, up Fifth avenue to Fourteenth street, to Union square and past the monster stands which lined its four sides, back to Fifth avenue on Fifteenth street and up that thoroughfare, past the president's reviewing stand at Madison square to Fifty-seventh street, where the footsore legions disperse as soon as they arrive. From present indications the last of the perspiring patriots will not reach that goal before nightfall.

The President Reviews the Parade.

Besides the president there were on the reviewing stand at Madison square Vice President and Mrs. Morton, Chief Justice and Mrs. Fuller, Mayor Hugh J. Grant, Secretaries Windom, Tracy, Proctor, ex-President Hayes, and other members of the cabinet and supreme court and members of the centennial com-

GEN. SCHOFIELD SALUTES THE PRESIDENT

mittee. As they passed the stand the companies presented arms and the officers saluted the president, which the chief magistrate acknowledged by raising his hat.

Features of the Pageant.

The large body of Pennsylvania troops were objects of critical interest along the whole line of march. They marched well, and made a good appearance notwithstanding their ugly uniforms. The Philadelphia City troop, and the State Fencibles came in for much admiration, and shared the honors with the Ancient and Honorable artillery, of Boston.

The appearance of Governor David B. Hill, riding a charger at the head of the New York troops, evoked loud and enthusiastic applause along the whole line of march. Governor Fitz Hugh Lee, of Virginia, and the one-legged governor of Pennsylvania, were also greeted with cheers.

The differences of Governor Green, of New Jersey, with the centennial committee brought him in for many expressions of approbation from the crowds, with whom the 400 were evidently in great disfavor.

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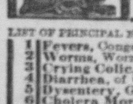

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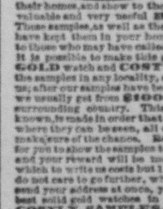

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WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia		11 25 p m
" "	Harrisburg		3 30 a m
" "	Montandon		5 36 a m
" "	Williamsport		7 10 a m
" "	Jersey Shore		7 35 a m
" "	Lock Haven		7 58 a m
" "	Renovo		8 55 a m
" arr at	Erie		4 05 p m
Sunday train—Erie mail west runs also on Sunday.			
NEWS EXPRESS leaves	Philadelphia		4 30 a m
" "	Harrisburg		8 10 a m
" "	Montandon		10 12 a m
" "	Williamsport		11 10 a m
" arr at	Lock Haven		12 10 p m
NIAGARA EXP. leaves	Philadelphia		7 40 a m
" "	Harrisburg		11 25a m
" "	Montandon		1 14 a m
" arr at	Williamsport		2 15 p m
" "	Lock Haven		3 30 p m
" "	Renovo		4 30 p m
" "	Kane		8 35 p m
FAST LINE leaves	Philadelphia		11 50 p m
" "	Harrisburg		3 45 p m
" "	Montandon		5 54 p m
" "	Williamsport		7 10 p m
" "	Lock Haven		8 02 p m
" arr at	Renovo		9 00 p m
	(Sunday Train.		
SUNDAY MAIL leaves	Philadelphia		4 30 a m
" "	Harrisburg		7 40 a m
" "	Montandon		9 37 a m
" "	Williamsport		10 40 a m
" "	Lock Haven		11 34 a m
" "	arrives Renovo		12 30 pm

EASTWARD.

SEA SHORE EXP. leaves	Lock Haven		7 00 a m
" "	Jersey Shore		7 35 a m
" "	Williamsport		8 15 a m
" "	Montandon		9 17 a m
" arr at	Harrisburg		11 30 a m
" "	Philadelphia		3 15 p m
DAY EXPRESS leaves	Kane		6 25 a m
" "	Renovo		10 20 a m
" "	Lock Haven		11 15 a m
" "	Williamsport		12 20 p m
" "	Montandon		1 22 p m
" arr at	Harrisburg		3 15 p m
" "	Philadelphia		6 50 p m
RENOVO AC'N leaves	Renovo		4 15 p m
" "	Lock Haven		5 15 p m
" "	Williamsport		6 20 p m
" "	Montandon		7 23 p m
" arrives at	Harrisburg		9 30 p m
" "	Philadelphia		4 25 a m
Sunday Train—RENOVO Accommod'n East runs also on Sunday.			
ERIE MAIL leaves	Erie		3 00 p m
" "	Renovo		11 00 p m
" "	Lock Haven		11 58 p m
" "	Williamsport		1 25 a m
" "	Montandon		2 27 a m
" arr at	Harrisburg		4 30 a m
"	Philadelphia		8 25 a m
Sunday Train—Erie Mail east runs also on Sunday.			

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1 30	10 15	5 50	Montandon	9 10	1 10	5 45
1 40	10 25	6 15	Lewisburg	9 00	12 55	5 35
1 48		6 24	Biehl	8 51		5 26
1 55		6 30	Vicksburg	8 45		5 20
2 05		6 41	Mifflinburg	8 35		5 08
2 20		6 56	Millmont	8 22		4 53
2 30		7 05	Laureiton	8 13		4 43
3 03		7 40	Paddy Mountain	7 40		4 08
3 15		7 52	Coburn	7 27		3 55
3 25		7 58	Zerby	7 19		3 45
3 35		8 10	Rising Spring	7 10		3 35
3 45		8 18	Penn Cave	7 00		3 27
3 54		8 25	Centre Hall	6 52		3 20
3 59		8 33	Gregg	6 43		3 13
4 08		8 42	Linden Hall	6 36		3 05
4 15		8 48	Oak Hall	6 30		3 00
4 19		8 52	Lemont	6 25		2 55
4 25		8 59	Dale Summit	6 20		2 50
4 35		9 09	Pleasant Gap	6 10		2 40
4 41		9 14	Axemann	6 04		2 34
4 45		9 20	Bellefonte	6 00		2 30

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 9.55 a m, and 7.10 p m, returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 p m, 6.00 p m and 7 30 p m.

CHAS. E PUGH, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pas'ger Ag't

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION proposed to the citizens of this Commonwealth by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for their approval or rejection at a special election to be held June 18, 1889. Published by order of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in pursuance of Article XVIII of the Constitution.

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of this Commonwealth:

SECTION 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment is proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the Eighteenth Article thereof:

AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional article to said Constitution to be designated as Article XIX as follows:

ARTICLE XIX.

The manufacture, sale or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor, to be used as a beverage, is hereby prohibited, and any violation of this prohibition shall be a misdemeanor, punishable as shall be provided by law

The manufacture, sale or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor for other purposes than as a beverage may be allowed in such manner only as may be prescribed by law. The General Assembly shall, at the first session succeeding the adoption of this article of the Constitution, enact laws with adequate penalties for its enforcement.

A true copy of the Joint Resolution.

CHARLES W. STONE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

The New York Junket and High License Agitate the Harrisburg Solons.

HARRISBURG, April 27.—In the senate the soldiers' orphans appropriation bill was reported by Chairman Reyburn, of the appropriation committee. As amended in the house, the schools at McAllisterville, Mercer, Mount Joy, or Chester Springs, known as "syndicate school," were named specifically and commissioners were prohibited from making contracts with the owners of the schools. The clause of the bill which specifically names these schools was stricken out and it was made to read, "schools controlled by any syndicate or socalled syndicate or under any contract system." The commissioners of soldiers' schools are prohibited from making any contract "with any syndicate or socalled syndicate schools." A favorable report was also received on the bill enabling the board of revenue commissioners to settle accounts for the horse and cattle taxes improperly collected.

The Fow license transfer bill came up on final passage, and was amended so as to allow judgments to be entered on bonds in case of conviction.

The soldiers' orphans' school commission bill came up on second reading, and it was amended by inserting a clause providing that managers and superintendents of such schools should file an affidavit to the effect that they are not interested, directly or indirectly, in any other schools in the state before any money shall be paid them from the treasury. The Thomas Friendly society bill was recommitted to the committee. The governor notified the senate that he had signed the bill making a legal holiday of Sept. 1, known as Labor day, and also the concurrent resolution creating a road commission.

The house was rather dull. As usual a large number of members asked for leave of absence, and it was stated by the clerk that forty-three had alrcady received permission to go, and no more leaves of absence were granted.

The act to prohibit the hunting of deer or other game in Mifflin county by non-residents passed second reading. Senate bill to create a commission to investigate the waste of coal mining and making an appropriation to pay the expenses passed finally. The general appropriation bill was passed finally. It now goes to the senate.

HARRISBURG, April 26.—Mr. Capp in the house attempted to cut off the trip of the legislature to New York by getting the house to agree to meet on Monday when it adjourned this week. He made this motion and denounced the trip to New York as a disgrace to the state and to the legislature. Business had been crowded together in a few closing days, and in the face of this condition of affairs it was proposed to take a junket to New York and spend the state's money on a pleasure trip. The motion was ruled out of order. The second reading of the general appropriation bill was proceeded with, and an amendment providing $200,000,000 for the public schools was passed.

The senate, on motion of Mr. Reyburn, agreed to a concurrent resolution that upon adjournment this week the legislature shall meet again on Thursday morning, in order to attend the New York centennial.

The senate then proceeded to the calendar, and the consideration of the Fow license transfer bill came up on final passage. Mr. McAleer moved to strike out the section which was inserted on second reading by Mr. Cooper, and which provided that the license should be limited to one to every 500 persons in the city or county.

Mr. Cooper said the question resolved itself to this: For or against high license. The good results of the bill was obvious, and because some judges abused the discretionary powers given them by the legislature by granting licenses to all or no applicants, that was no argument against high license.

Mr. McAleer said the present laws were sufficient to protect the people of the state. He said: "The gentleman from Delaware (Mr. Cooper) has said much about the 18th of June. May I ask just what his position on the prohibition amendment is?"

Senator Cooper—When the senator tells me whether it is the truth or not that the Democratic senators have entered into a combination to vote for prohibition.

Mr. McAleer—When the senator answers my question I will answer his.

Mr. McAleer's motion was lost. The grade crossing bill was defeated by 23 to 17.

HARRISBURG, April 25.—The senate concurred in the house bill authorizing the governor to appoint a commission to revise the road laws, and to consider the advisability of the state aiding in the building of roads. The trustees of the Ashland hospital and other nominations made by the governor, were confirmed.

Favorable reports were received from committees on the following house bills: To provide for the examination of miners in the anthracite regions, to prevent the employment of incompetent persons in the mines; prescribing the manner in which new counties may be formed; providing for the continuance and maintenance of soldiers' orphan schools.

Mr. Henninger attempted to have slate manufacturers included among those exempt from taxation, but he failed by a vote of 12 to 26. Mr. Martin moved to make the tax on hacks and livery stables 2 mills instead of 3, but this failed also.

The following bills passed finally: Giving to water supply companies the right to condemn property and rights for the purpose of obtaining and supplying water; House bill authorizing petroleum mining companies to carry on the gas supply business; House bill enabling the banks of the commonwealth to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States; Authorizing the appointment of deputy constables vested with the power of policemen on petition of citizens of any township by the court of quarter sessions.

The bill preventing mining companies from furnishing goods to their employes, failed on final passage by 17 to 15.

The house passed bills appropriating $50,000 for the vetinary department of the University of Pennsylvania, $20,000 for the Polyclinic college in Philadelphia; $90,000 for the state normal schools, $10,000 for Wills Eye hospital, Philadelphia, and $6,100 for Reading hospital.

Mr. Spier presented a resolution charging the New England Mutual Life Insurance company with bad faith in its dealings with citizens of the commonwealth, and requesting the house to investigate the charges. The resolution was objected to and deferred.

HARRISBURG, April 24.—James McManes, of Philadelphia, is here in the interest of the judges salary bill, and after a count of noses seems satisfied that it will pass.

In the house the following bills were passed finally and sent to the senate: for the regulation of sheep and taxation of dogs; to require county commissioners to furnish supplies and fuel for county offices; making an appropriation of $12,000 to provide for transportation, food, and lodging for the national guard at the New York centennial, April 30; providing for the creation and distribution of a fund for the care, maintenance, and relief of aged or disabled policemen in cities of the second class. Consideration of the medical examiners bill was postponed.

The house concurred in the senate joint resolution for the appointment of commissioners to represent Pennsylvania in the Paris exposition. Notice was received from the governor that he has signed the bill for a 10,000 edition of the Warren Book of Birds, and the Keyser bill to give privileges to tricycles and bicycles. The house passed the following house bills finally: To regulate the dockage of coal and the Baker bills for the protection of shad.

The senate re used to concur in the house amendments to the following bills: To validate private sales of real estate of defendents heretofore made under authority of orphan's courts, upon petition of executors or administrators for payment of debts not recorded and regulating commissions of lunacy.

The senate concurred in the amendments to the bill prohibiting the printing or circulation of publications offering for sale counterfeit money, "green goods," etc.

A heated and somewhat personal debate followed a substitution made by Senator Gobin for the bill on third reading, authorizing water supply companies to condemn property and rights for the purpose of obtaining and supplying water. Mr. Gobin's amendment to go into the committee of the whole for the purpose of amendment was passed, and the substitution was made.

Notwithstanding the wholesale slaughter of house bills on second reading by dispensing with the house calendar of general bills, in order to gain time, there is still an impression in legislative circles that the legislature cannot adjourn on May 9 without leaving a great deal of important legislation unfinished. There is an ugly feeling manifested among those whose bills are doomed to defeat and signs of trouble are cropping out that may lead to an open rupture. If this comes it will culminate in a fusion of the discontented, who, if not in the majority, can so hamper legislation as to leave unfinished much legislation that the leaders now want. The feeling is that the session will be prolonged beyond May 9, despite the fact that, as one of the leaders said this morning, "It will be a bad thing for the Republican party."

A FRIGHTFUL HOLOCAUST.

Sixteen Burned Alive in a Wrecked Passenger Train Near Hamilton, Ont.

HAMILTON, Ont., April 29.—The limited express on the Grand Trunk railroad yesterday morning met with an accident about two miles west of this city, the result of which was the loss of many lives.

The accident occurred at the junction where a "Y" is built. The "Y" is used to switch through trains for Toronto, Ont., to the Toronto branch from the main line.

A Terrible Crash.

The train is said to have been running at a speed of forty miles an hour or more, when directly on passing the switch the engine jumped the track and plunged into a water tank which stood in a space between the "Y," smashing the tank into atoms and turning the engine almost upside down. The baggage cars came directly after the engine, and the first of these was pitched over the locomotive and thrown on the main track, leaving its wheels behind it.

The Train Takes Fire.

The other baggage car caught fire from the engine, and the two were soon in flames. The coaches following, with the exception of the two Wagner cars in the rear of the train, were huddled together by the shock and soon caught fire from the baggage cars.

The passengers in the train, numbering over 150, many of whom were asleep at the time, had a terrible experience. Large slivers of iron and wood flew in all directions, and the confusion among the wrecked passengers can better be imagined than described.

The majority of those aboard the train were enabled to get out of the coaches before the fire had reached them, but in the confusion which reigned it is not known how many victims were left to the mercy of the flames, pinned in by the material of the wreck and unable to extricate themselves.

Sixteen Mangled Beyond Recognition.

The remains of from sixteen to eighteen men were taken out of the wreck an hour or two later. They were cut to pieces almost to a man and burned beyond all possibility of recognition. They were huddled together in a heap in the end of the smoker and were pinned in by the timbers which made it impossible for them to extricate themselves.

Nothing could be done for them, as the fierceness of the flames made it out of the question for men to rescue. The only way in which it could be ascertained that from sixteen to eighteen bodies had been taken out was from the fact that legs and arms corresponding to about that number were found. The remains were taken to the morgue. It will probably be days before the dead are identified.

Pittsburg Liquor Dealers May Emigrate.

PITTSBURG, April April 24.—The action of Judge White, of the county license court, in making a wholesale reduction in the number of licenses compared with last year, has caused the liveliest kind of kicking in the entire city of Pittsburg. Many of the leading wholesale and retail houses were knocked out by the court and one of the largest ale brewers in the county was refused. The wholesalers are most indignant, and are discussing what steps they will take. Some want to move to Ohio. Judge White made a frightful slaughter in the applications, granting but ninety-three retail and forty-three wholesale licenses in this city, against a total of over 700 two years ago and 274 last year. Thirty-nine retail and fifteen wholesale licenses were granted in Alleghany. The total number of wholesale and retail licenses granted in the county was 254.

The Swollen Schuylkill.

READING, Pa., April 30.—The Schuylkill is still much swollen, owing to the continuous rain of the past few days, and much debris is being carried down the stream. There are no further fears of a freshet. The railroad companies are engaged in removing loose rocks that endanger the tracks at different points, and extra repairmen have been ordered out.

The Lutheran Ministerium.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., April 30.—The fifth annual conference of the Lutheran ministerium of Pennsylvania met here and will continue in session to-morrow. A large number of ministers and lay delegates are in attendance at St. Mark's church, where the meetings are being held.

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" W. W	Joseph W Gross
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Howard Borough	M I Gardner
Milesburg Borough	J Willis Weaver
Millheim Borough	C W Harter
Philipsburg, 1st W	J D Ritter
" 2d W	J H Riley
" 3d W	Jackson Gorton
Unionville Borough	L J Bing
Benner	John Mechtley
Boggs, N P	Philip Confer
" W P	T F Adams
" E P	H L Barnhart
College	Daniel Grove
Curtin	T S Delong
Ferguson, E P	John T M'Cormick
" W P	Samuel Harpster Jr
Gregg, S P	Geo B Crawford
" N P	J C Rossman
Haines, E P	J A Bowersox
" W P	C A Weaver
Halfmoon	Wm Bailey
Harris	C C Meyer
Howard	Franklin Dietz
Huston	John Q Miles
Liberty	D W Herring
Marion	Harry McDowell
Miles	J J Gramley
Patton	D L Meek
Penn	W F Smith
Potter, N P	B F Arney
" S P	G L Goodheart
Rush, S P	Hugh McCann
" N P	R C Wilcox
Snow Shoe, W P	Patrick Kelly
" E P	R J Haynes Jr
Spring	J N Brooks
Taylor	Wm T Hoover
Union	Aaron Fahr
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fm. feb1

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—The following accounts have been examined, passed and filed of record in the Register's office for the inspection of heirs and legatees, creditors, and all others in anywise interested, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Centre county on Wednesday, the 22d day of April, A. D. 1889, for allowance and confirmation:

1. The second and final account of Aaron W. Ulrich, executor of, &c., of Samuel Grape, or Krape late of Penn township, deceased.
2. The first and partial account of William Bechdel and John Schenck, executors of, &c., of Delia S. Ritter, late of Liberty township, deceased.
3. The account of Albert Hoy, administrator of, &c., of Rachel Krepps, late of Ferguson township, deceased.
4. The account of Leah Wolf, administratrix of, &c., of Emanuel Wolf, late of Harris township, deceased.
5. The first and final account of James H. Carner, administrator c. t. a. of Mary A. Pennington, late of Walker township, deceased.
6. The account of E. P. Jones, administrator of, &c., of Richard Vaughn, late of Taylor township, deceased.
7. The first and partial account of Isabella Hirlinger and W. F. Holt, administrators of the estate of C. P. Hirlinger, late of Philipsburg boro deceased.
8. The account of Flora O. Bairfoot, administratrix of, &c., of S. W. Bairfoot, late of Centre Hall boro, deceased.
9. The final account of John G. Uzzle, guardian of Martha A., Mary M. and Clara E. Mulhollan, minor children of Rudolph Mulhollan, late of Burnside township, deceased.
10. The first and final account of A. E. Clemsun, administrator of, &c., of Jane A. Bailey, late of Furguson township, deceased.
11. The final account of M L Rishel, executor of, &c., of Daniel Luse, tate of Gregg township, deceased.
12. The account of Jonathan Harter, administrator of, &c., of George Brein, late of Gregg township, deceased.
13. The first and final account of Margaret Love and J S Housman, administrators of, &c., of William C. Love, late of Potter township, deceased.
14. The first and final account of Mrs Mary E Osman, administrator of, &c., of Henry Osman, late of College township, deceased.
15. The first and partial account of James Lingle, and Wm B Mingle, administrators of, &c., of Thomas Lingle, late of Potter township, deceased.
16. The first and partial account of Robert Bryson, administrator of, &c., of James Bryson, late of Philipsburg boro, deceased.
17. The first and partial account of Jesse Swartz, administrator of, &c., of I C Thompson, late of Walker township, deceased.
18. The first and final account of Henry Reinhart, Esq., executor of, &c., of George Fox, late of Harris township, deceased.
19. The first and final account of Angeline McBride, executrix of, &c., of Eve McBride, late of College township, deceased.
20. The first separate account of B. F. Arney, one of the executors of Jacob Arney, late of Potter townshine, deceased.
21. The separate and partial account of John J Arney, executor of, &c., of Jacob Arney, late of Potter township, deceased.
22. The account of Daniel C Grove, guardian of James J Vonada, a minor child of Samuel Vonada, late of Marion township, deceased.
23. The first and partial account of Thaddeus C S Gardner, acting executor of William R Miller, late of Sandy Ridge, Centre county, deceased.
24. The first and final account of John C Hite and John Shadle, trustees to sell the real estate of David Saddle, late of Benner township, deceased.
25. The first and final account of J W Gephart, administrator of, &c., of Thomas F Patton, late of Ferguson township, deceased.
26. The first account of D S Keller, one of the administrators of John Hoffer, late of Bellefonte boro, deceased.
27. The account of Rebecca J Tipton, administratrix of, &c., of Absalom S Tipton, late of Howard township, deceased.
28. The first and final account of Nancy E Antes, acting administratrix of James Antes, late of Howard township, deceased.
29. The account of William I Leathers and Nancy E Antes, administrators of, &c., of James Antes, late of Howard township, deceased.
30. The account of D S Keller, Esq., ancillary administrator cum testamentic annexo of Jacob Baker, late of Warren county, Colorado, deceased.
31. The final account of Michael Hess, guardiad of Clara Stover, formerly Knarr, minor child of Susan Knarr, late of Harris township, deceased.

JOHN A. RUPP,
Register.

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We are now prepared to have the public call at our store and inspect our new line of goods. They were selected with the greatest care and embrace an endless variety of new designs and patterns worn during the Fall and Winter seasons. Our line of Fancy Plads, Tricots, Fall Prints, and All-Wool Suiting, are fine, and will please our early customers, and are selling rapidly. Woolen Blankets, Haps, Quilts, and many other goods.

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OKLAHOMA OPENED.

Thousands of People Flock Into the Coveted Country.

FORT SMITH, April 22.—Oklahoma was opened at noon to-day, and into the promised land rushed the boomers. There were several fights by night between the troops and the different squads of intending settlers. At the first signs of daybreak the vast army of boomers began breaking camp preparatory to rushing across the border.

Several hours before the appointed time immense trains of white-topped wagons, headed by fleet cavalcades of horsemen, were far within the limits fixed by the law. The small bands of sentries and guards on the eastern and southern borders were utterly unable to check the mighty tide of men that poured into the Promised Land. Although heavily reinforced during the night by regular troops from Fort Reno and by the Indian police from the Creek Nation, the guards were beaten back like straws before the wind. So far as known only two collisions between the guards and boomers were attended with fatalities, but in these two men and one woman were killed. Fully 500 boomers were surprised in attempted night marches and compelled to retreat. Crooks, blacklegs, swindlers and rascals of all kinds are in Oklahoma now, and they are practicing among all classes of boomers. The thieves are in no hurry to move ahead, but content to stay with the masses. Instead of one man having been sandbagged and robbed at Purcell, it is said a hundred have been similarly treated all along the border. Many are swindled in less violent ways by pretended officers, who secure money from claimants to leave them alone on their land.

ST. LOUIS, April 25.—An Arkansas City special to the *Republic* says: "A number of claims have been deserted in various parts of the Territory, and wagons can be seen frequently on the back trail. Many of the disgrunted threaten to 'squat' on the Indian lands surrounding Oklahoma. Some will fall back on the Cherokee strip, others will go down into the Chickasaw country and lease farms from the Indians.

That country is being rapidly settled by farmers, who pay an annual head right or lease for the privilege of tilling the soil there. The country is as much superior to Oklahoma as is the Cherokee outlet, and there is a great deal of complaint among boomers that the poorest land in the Indians' Territory should have been the only land opened to settlement.

Twenty claims have been deserted in one neighborhood, and last night, in the depot at Oklahoma City, a broken homesteader offered to sell his claim for $25.

The contest and excitement over town sites continue, and much trouble is promised for the future.

CHICAGO, April 25.—The *Daily News* special from Diamond Bar Ranch, I. T., says: The occupation of the Cherokee strip has begun along the whole line. A much harder nut to crack than was any of the Oklahoma booms is now presented to the Government. The Cherokee strip, which is now in progress of being gobbled up, comprises nearly 8,000,000 acres, being thus four times as large as Oklahoma, and it far transcends the latter in beauty and fertility.

AN INDIAN UPRISING.

THEY WON'T ALLOW BOOMERS TO TAKE THIER LANDS.

GUTHRIE IN A STATE OF CONFUSION.

CHICAGO, April 24.—A special from Guthrie, Oklahoma, says: A rising of Indians is reported on the border on account of boomers who failed to get Oklahoma claims squatting on the Indians' lands. A party of troops are on the way to the scene of the trouble.

KANSAS CITY, MO., April 24.—A *Journal* special from Gutherie says: If ever the Government opened the way to trouble and difficulties this has been the time No town was ever built under greater difficulties, nor so quickly; nor has there ever been so many disappointed men in so short a time. The anticipated bloodshed over quarter sections will not be recorded, as the farmers seem disposed to peaceably adjust all difficulties, and when they find one quarter section occupied move on until they find another.

But here in Guthrie all is confusion, and the feeling that an imposition has been practiced grows stronger and stronger, and the bitterness is now intense, as the full import of the action of the Government officials becomes better understood. Public meetings are being constantly held by States and unitedly, at all of which the question is raised how best to overcome the present situation.

The unauthorized and unwarranted settlement of the best portion of this town by Government officials and others has complicated the situation, although no feasible plan has yet been proposed by which they can be ousted from their posession. As stated yesterday the choice portions of this town were staked out Sunday night and by 10 o'clock Monday they were taken possession of.

Among those who took part in these proceedings were United States Marshal Jones and Needles, with at least 50 deputies each, United States Attorney Waldron, United States Commissioner Galloway, Register Dille, Judge Guthrie of Topeka, District Judge Hiram Dillen and others as prominent. This is what causes the dissatisfaction that now exists, as the *Journal* representative saw the unlawful squatting done. There is no heresay about it. Until a late hour last night meetings were being held. Finally representatives form the several States were elected, who met and appointed a subcommittee to prepare a plan of action. To-day another meeting was held, which adjourned until to-morrow at noon without action.

TWO MURDERS.

CHICAGO, April 24.—A special from Guthrie, Oklahoma, says that two men were killed there on Monday in disputes over claims. That of S. T. Compis was reported in these despatches yesterday. Of the other murder the special despatch says the body has been identified as that of J. C. Cyland, late of Franklin county, Mo.

All information shows that it was a most heartless and cold blooded murder, perpetrated by three desperate characters who desired to take possession of a claim that he was the lawful owner of. One of the murderers of young Cyland has been found and executed. He was discovered in the bushes near the river. A posse of 30 men was formed for the purpose of capturing him.

When they arrived at his hiding place they demanded his surrender. His answer was to pull his revolver, and instantly a volley was fired, and he fell mortally wounded and died in an hour. His name is unknown. The Vigilance Committee made no effort to conceal the killing of the assassin, and rely upon the community to sustain them in their efforts to overawe the turbulent and lawless element of the camp.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

—Edward Tilden, President of the Drovers' National Bank at the Union Stock Yards, at Chicago, has been arrested on a charge by George Fleming, an ex-school trustee, of attempted bribery. Fleming declares that on April 20th, 1886, Tilden offered Fleming $ 000 for his vote and influence in the school treasurership. Tilden denies the charge and intimates that Flemina's action is for revenge, Tilden having exerted himself at the recent election to defeat a brother of Fleming.

—A passenger train on the Short Line, due in Louisville from Cincinnati at noon on the 19th, was run into by a freight train near Glencoe. A driver on the passenger train engine had broken, and the train stopped till it could be repaired. A flagman was sent back, but when the damage was repaired he was recalled. Just as the passenger train started the freight train came around a curve in the same direction and dashed into the sleeper "Pontotoc," which was overturned and badly damaged. The injured passengers are Mrs. Ranand, of New Orleans, right arm sprained; C. M. Morton, Calvert Texas, left arm and side bruised; Mrs. S. Kirper, Allegheny City, Pa., scalp wound; A. J. Devel, Manniston, Mich., head cut and left arm sprained; A. J. Dovel, Pinkney, Ohio, right arm and side bruised. Wm. Kipper, fireman of the freight train, had his right arm broken and his scalp wounded. Wounded in jumping from the train—Adolph Messer, the flagman, left leg bruised, and John Walker, brakeman, badly bruised. None of the wounded were dangerously hurt.

—Surgeon General Hamilton, of the Marine Hospital Service, was on the 23d informed by the President of the Board of Health of Sandford, Florida, that a case of yellow fever existed in that city. Every precaution has been taken to prevent a spread of the disease. The Health Commissioner of Baltimore was on the 23d notified by Surgeon General Hamilton, of the Marine Hospital Service, that at Santos and Rio, the ports from which the coffee importers of Baltimore receive nearly all their coffee, the yellow fever is raging more virulently than ever before. At the time of the last report from Rio there had been 186 deaths from yellow fever in four days. A case of leprosy has been discovered at Spring Lake, Wisconsin. The victim is a woman. The character of the disease is well marked

—Patrick Carroll, 26 years of age, jumped from the south roadway of the Brooklyn bridge into the East river, at half past 6 o'clock on the evening of the 23d. He was picked up by a tug and placed under arrest. The safe in the law office of Hubbell & Co., in Elkhart, Indiana, was robbed on the evening of the 21st of notes and money amounting to $5000. George Jones, a young colored man, was arrested on the 23d and confessed his guilt. The house of Jacob Reichard, in Allentown, Pa., was robbed of $5000 in cash, four gold watches and other jewelry, during the absence of the family on the evening of the 22d.

—At noon, on the 23d, a man named McCarthy entered Collins & Sons' bank, in Ventura, California, where Jack Morrison was alone. McCarthy complained of his poverty and desperation, which had drawn him to think of suicide. He laid a package on the counter, which he said was dynamite, and drew a six-shooter and demanded thirty thousand dollars. Morrison dodged behind the counter and ran out of the bank door. The robber then seized a tray containing about $4000 and walked into the street. Morrison gave the alarm, and McCarthy was arrested and all the money recovered.

—J. J. Scheepers, an employe in the auditor's office of the Burlington Railroad, at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, committed suicide in Chicago, on the 23d by drinking two ounces of carbolic acid.

—The Morgantown Female Seminary, at Morgantown, West Virginia, was burned on the 23d. Loss, $25,000; insurance, $5000. About 30 of the pupils lost their clothing and effects. McGrory's bakery in Prescott, Ontario, was burned on the evening of the 22d. Miss Gainsford perished in the flames.

—While crossing the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad track in a wagon at Newport, Delaare, on the afternoon of the 24th, John Wade, aged 62 years, his wife Matilda, aged 59, and James M. Linderman, aged 12, were struck by a train and killed. The horse was also killed, and the wagon smashed in pieces. Wade and his wife lived on a farm at Appleton, in Cecil county, Maryland.

—Terrible land slides have occurred in Peru from the perpendicular walls through which the tunnels on the Oroya route were cut in order to enable the Verrugas bridge to be thrown across the chasm from tunnel to tunnel. A cloud-burst caused a mass of rocks and earth to crash down and sweep away the bridge. The bridge, which cost $500,000, was 575 feet long and 260 feet high, the highest in the world with one exception

—An explosion of natural gas in McKeesport, Pa., on the 24th, wrecked the Hotel Lundmark and dangerously injured the proprietor, John Lundmark, and a little girl, who were standing in the door and were blown across the street. The building took fire and was entirely consumed, together with the three frame dwellings adjoining. During the progress of the fire Chief McCallister, of the Fire Department, was painfully but not fatally burned. The loss was $25,000, three-fourths covered by insurance.

—A forest fire is raging on wood and timber lots near Auburn, New Hampshire. Already 450 acres have been burned over, and 300 cords of wood prepared for market and a large quantity of timber have been destroyed. Men are fighting the flames.

—During an election on the liquor license question at Bickley's Mills, Russell county, Virginia, on the 24th, a difficulty occurred, and pistols were drawn. William Porter was killed, and Irvin Howell, Joseph Sargent and Martin Johnson it is feared are fatally wounded. J. G. Cowell was slightly wounded. On the evening of the 21st a colored man, named Dempsey, was shot and killed on the farm of Isaac N. Eason, near Hickory Ground, Virginia, by another colored man named Harding, while playing the White Cap joke and forcing himself into Harding's house at midnight. Harding was arrested and tried, but released, as it was a clearly proved case of killing in self-defence.

—One of the heaviest rain and hail storms ever known in Atlanta, Georgia, began to fall at half-past four o'clock on the afternoon of the 24th. The storm burst suddenly. At the time the gust came on firemen were inside the walls of the Jackson building, burned on the 21st, flames having again broken out among the debris. One of the walls fell upon the men, killing W. P. Leach and Henry Howell and injuring several others. The wind also blew down the Ivy Street Mission building and the fence of the base ball dark and damaged buildings in different parts of the city.

—An engine and eight cars, one of them a tank filled with oil, broke through a trestle near Riverside, Pennsylvania, on the morning of the 25th. The oil caught fire and the engine and cars were destroyed. John Brosius, engineer, and James Malone, brakeman, both of Sunbury, were injured internally. One section of the trestle had been burned through by ignition from a fire lighted under it by some fishermen. A neighboring farmer said "he saw the fire, but made no effort to extinguish it, because he had put out a fire on the same bridge some time ago, but had not been rewarded by the company." Two freight trains collided near Glen Mary, Tennessee, on the 29th, as a result of the forgetfulness of the engineer of one of them. Brakeman Taylor and Conductor Hineline were killed, and Engineer Rusk fatally injured. Two others were slightly injured.

—Andrew W. Bogert, 45 years of age, a real estate dealer in New York, committed suicide on the 25th by shooting himself in the head. He had been ill for some time and sustained business losses.

—The Emmons dynamite factory, about a mile from Harrison, Westchester county, New York, caught fire in the engine room on the evening of the 25th, and soon afterwards the factory blew up. Newton Emmons, son of the proprietor, and Anderson, the fireman, were injured, the former seriously. A storm on Lake Superior on the evening of the 23d brobe up a number of booms of logs and scattered the timbers ouf in the lake, causing a loss to lumbermen estimated at $100,000. James Connor and James Harris were killed by the premature explosion of dynamite, near Homer, Mitchigan, on the 24th. They were blowing out stumps with the dynamite.

—The wife of the Rev. F. M. Kirkham, editor of the *Christian Oracle* and Pastor of the Christian Church, on Indiana avenue, in Chicago, was arrested on the 25th on a charge of shoplifting. It is alleged that when searched articles to the value of $15 to $20 were found concealed about her person. The postoffice at New Rochelle, New York, was robbed of $2000 in cash on the evening of the 24th. John and Henry Hill have been rearrested at Somerset, Kentucky, on a charge of killing two peddlers about a year ago. They were arrested just after the murder, but, as no evidence could be produced against them, they were discharged. A boy on the 25th discovered a coffee sack, which contained the skeletons of two men buried at the root of a grapevine.

Conversation warms the mind, enlivens the imagination, and is continually starting fresh game that is immediately pursued and taken, and which would never have occurred in the duller intercourse of epistolary correspondence.

A certain strain of nobility of character is needed to enable one to see without envy the better fortune of his neighbor, even though that neighbor be also his friend. It sounds absurd to declare that success is not sinful in itself, but it is a truth many never learn, or, if they believe, never practice.

Courage is needed in daily life. A man must have courage to follow the pole star of principle in all things. It needs a brave spirit sometimes to call things by their right names. We are not to condone covetousness by calling it frugality, nor cowardice by calling it prudence, nor wastefulness by calling it goodheartedness.

A life that is lived wholly for self is a disgusting deformity. It is not so seen by every one, but all spiritual minds are acquainted with it, and in the eye of God it is a blemish that exists in injurious contrast to all His beautiful work.

He who makes the best of every thing is sure to have the best all the time. No matter what happens to him that will be to him practically the best. He will look upon it as such, and such it will be in fact. Such a man will at all times be on good terms with Providence. The bright side of life will be before his eye with its good cheer.

Daffodil.

Have you forgotten where we met?
The primrose path, the ruined mill?
Our trysting place when sun had set,
And daylight done, my Daffodil!
No fate or time would dare combine
To rob our Springtime of its gold
If I were yours and you were mine,
And both were lovers as of old,
If yestereve could be to-day,
And Life once more a morn in May,
Ah! then my heart would fill, and thrill
With love awakened, Daffodil!

I call you—and no voice replies.
I wait you, love! and wait in vain,
The snowdrop fades, the primrose dies,
And, nothing buried, lives again.
A mist enfolds the silent stream,
The leaves fall sadly one by one.
We pass as shadows in a dream,
For we are parted—who were one!
If yestereve could be to day,
And bring me back one morn in May,
But daylight died behind life's hill,
And closed love's petals! Daffodil!

A NOBLE HEART.

The battle was over. The enemy were vanquishing in scattered groups over the sands of the Soudan far from the ghastly-looking spot which had been the scene of the thickest of the fight. At dawn the ground round the wells had been green with the upspringing grass with which nature covers our rugged mother Earth. At nightfall it was down-trodden with the tread of men who there had met and struggled for supremacy, each one glorying in the death of some fellowman, who but for war's fell chance might have been his friend had they met in other lands among other surroundings.

The victors were now doing all that lay in their power to relieve the sufferings of the wounded or to identify the slain. No matter now if we were a comrade or a foe who lay upon the sand; the last drop of water from a weary soldier's canteen, or the last of the treasured liquid in some officer's flask, was tendered as freely as though it had been his nearest and dearest companion who was in need of it. Small chance was theirs of obtaining rest and food; for they had made a forced march to intercept the enemy, and the wells were all but dry in the oasis where the opening columns had at last met.

A young officer was among the most earnest of the searchers and at last he came upon the one he feared, yet wished to find. For if alive, he must try to fan the flickering flame of life into an enduring one; and if numbered among the slain, he must write home and torture loving hearts with the terrible news.

It was not alone for love's sake that he searched; it was for honor, which to him was a higher, more compelling motive than any other could have been.

The missing man was his foster-brother, and, although humble in rank, both in social position and in the army, was an obstacle which stood between his superior officer and his realization of what had been his most cheerished hopes.

Allan Fairford was the heir to a goodly fortune, and his foster-brother, Richard Oldacre, was the only child of his father's gamekeeper, whose wife had taken Allan to nurse soon after his birth. She had cared for him as tenderly as though the blood which flowed through his veins had been of her own, instead of the purest patrician purple, and Allan had ever kept a warm corner of his heart for her.

Near Mrs. Oldacre's cottage stood another—the retreat of a retired army officer and his motherless daughter. Little was known of them, save that the father, Captain Rathbone, was a cross-grained recluse, and that Nellie, his daughter, was a lovely child, fast growing into a beautiful young woman.

The fine home of the Fairfords sheltered upon the outskirts of the extensive grounds, surrounding it a number of cottages, the rents from which formed an item in the income of Allan's father. In one of these Mrs. Oldacre lived after her husband's death, and in another dwelt Nellie Rathbone, so that even after his return to his own home the old nurse's foster-child could pay her daily visits; and no matter how unpleasant the day might prove, it rarely passed without giving her a sight of Allan's rosy face.

From the first, Nellie was the object of the two boy's affections. For a while each was content with worshiping the pretty child, and with receiving her impartial smiles and thanks for the various gifts they lavished upon her. But, though of the inferior rank, Richard was the more domineering of the two, and soon became foremost in Nellie's regard. There was a curious resemblance between the foster-brothers. Both had fine, clear-cut features, fair skins, and curly, yellow hair; but Richard's blue eyes had a deeper shade in the azure, and his lips had a firmness in their lines which was foreign to Allan's ever gay, *insouciant*, smiling face.

Eventually Richard had won the day in Nellie's affections. All thought of worldly advantages faded before the glances of the dominant, dark blue eyes of the pleasant lad.

So Richard was really an obstacle in the path of the young officer who now searched for him, his face as pale and anxious as though his life's happiness depended on finding him alive, and if wounded, with a chance of recovery.

For an instant, at the roll-call, when no response came to the young soldier's name, that great enemy of souls, who ever stands ready to whisper some evil thought into the ear, had suggested:

"Dick dead on the battle-field, what stands between you and Nellie?"

But Allan's cheek had taken on a pallor which had been strange to it even on the ensanguined day through which he had just passed, and with a horror of himself for once harboring such a thought, he had started with feverish haste to find him.

At last, partially hidden by the body of a dead camel which had fallen across him, Allan had decried him, insensible, but alive.

Lifting him in his strong young arms, he bore him to the nearest ambulance, anxiously superintending what rough arrangements could be made for his removal, and watching eagerly for some sign of life.

After some time Dick opened his eyes and saw Allan standing before him. He was conscious.

"God be praised!" ejaculated the young officer heartily. "I feared you were sleeping your last, Dick, but I hope you will have strength to weather it now. Here, drink this."

Dick obeyed, but soon relapsed again into insensibility. His wounds had not been dressed, and the surgeon pronounced them to be not necessarily fatal, but added that only good care and nursing could save him.

"I will see that he has it," was Allan's reply, and he kept his word so faithfully that before many days Richard Oldacre was pronounced out of danger.

One morning he had been lying awake for a long time with many thoughts busy in his brain.

Allan was using his knapsack for a writing desk, Dick's eyes followed the swift moving pen with languid interest.

Allan glanced up and saw that his charge was awake.

"I am writing good news to Nellie, Dick. I am telling her you are out of danger."

For a moment the young man was silent. His face was working with some emotion. Then he said suddenly—

"Why did you not let me die, captain? It is a strange thing you have done. A dead man is in no one's way."

"Do you think I know it not—that I am in your way because of Nellie's loving me?" asked Dick, his voice trembling with emotion. "You are strangely unselfish!"

"No, I am intensely and thoroughly selfish. I want to see all those I love happy, and I love your mother and little Nellie. It is to make their hearts light again that I have tried so hard to keep the breath of life in your body; and, then, Dick, we have been comrades in play when children, and now we are comrades in war. We must be warm friends," and Allan reached out and took Dick's pale fingers in his warm, strong clasp. There was no mistaking that he fully meant all that he said.

"Noble! noble!" murmured Dick. Then his eyes closed again, and he drifted off into a refreshing slumber.

Two years later had brought great changes into Richard Oldacre's life. He had served his time in the army, and had received his discharge. Upon his broad breast hung the Victoria Cross, placed there by the Queen's own hand for an act of special bravery. His wedding day was set, and preparations had been made to emigrate to America immediately after the festivities connected with that happy event. Allan had claimed the right to give a handsome dower to the bride of his foster-mother's son, and with the sum which Dick had husbanded from his pay while in the army it was to make a capital to set him up in business. Nellie's father had objected strongly at first, but he was a man without means, and really glad to have her off his hands, so he yielded with much ostentatious reluctance to which he considered a *mesalliance* and let her go.

Mrs. Oldacre had seemed quite unlike herself as the various preparations for departure progressed, and at last her nervous uneasiness culminated in a startling revelation to her son.

"Dick," she said mysteriously, after she had called him out into a room and shut the door upon any possible intruder, "I can keep silent no longer. I have done wrong not to speak before, but I was weak. I dared not face alone the anger and surprise of the proud family. Dick, my own boy, Richard Oldacre was not your father."

"Not my father!" The young man uttered the words like one in a dream.

"No."

"Who then?" There was a fierce ring in his voice, and his mother cowered before him.

"Richard Fairford, the Squire's elder brother, who was drowned. I was his wife, Dick; I have my marriage lines. You are the rightful head of the house, Dick—the heir of the old name."

Dick stood like one dazed, trying to realize the import of his mother's words.

"I had been married but a few weeks," she went on, "when your father was summoned away on urgent business; but he left me sufficient to make me comfortable in circumstances, although pledged to keep the fact of our union a secret until he should return. I have never heard one word from him since that morning when he held me in his arms and pressed his farewell kiss upon my lips. You remember how long the present holder of the property remained in uncertainty, thinking his brother's absence to be a temporary one. But at last all hopes of his being alive vanquished, they had proof that he was drowned, and then, Dick, you see how unhappy I must have been. But I was weak, also. I dared not present my claim. But you are strong and determined. You can fight for your rights, if you like, and win the day, too. What will you do, my son?"

"I cannot tell," her son said slowly. "I must have time to think. I shall know my mind to-morrow."

A struggle had already commenced in his greatful heart. He had already won the love of Nellie, while Allan had been the loser of his heart's dearest wish. Now, should he, the peasant-educated, whom his friend had nursed back to life so tenderly—should he also take from him his position?

The tempter whispered: "Nellie will then be a grand lady. You can deck her with silks and gems."

That was a bewitching prospect indeed. But gratitude won.

"Mother," he said, "I shall not claim my rights. Bring me the marriage certificate and I will burn it. Allan has been educated to his high position, and it would hurt him to displace him from it. I am used to mine, and Nellie loves me just as well as though I were in a loftier place in the world. We will go to America, and there every honest man is a noble. I will win fortune, and will be happy.

"But, Dick, I cannot obey you in one thing; in all else it shall be as you say, for you are sensible, and are old enough to judge. But I will not burn the certificate. I should then have nothing to prove to myself that my marriage to my darling was not a dream. Oh, no! I will not burn it, but no one shall be the wiser about it. I will lock the box it is in, and throw away the key."

Thus the matter was settled.

Richard Oldacre and Nellie were married, and, with their mother, sailed for the New World.

Little thought Allan Fairford, as he stood upon the deck bidding them good-bye, that among the luggage contained in one of Mrs. Oldacre's strong chests was a document which would have made him the poor man, and Dick the rich and titled heir to the estate he deemed his own.

Which gave to the other the greater gift. Which man was the more generous?

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

The credit gained by a lie lasts only until the truth comes out.

The highest exercise of charity is charity toward the uncharitable.

No denunciation is so eloquent as the final influence of a good example.

The gratitude of most men is but a secret desire of receiving greater benefits.

Levity is often very foolish, and gravity less wise, than either of them appears.

He that boasteth himself to know everything is most ignorant; and he that presumeth to know nothing is most wise.

The book to read is not the one which thinks for you, but the one which makes you think.

Interested benefits are so common that we need not be astonished if gratitude be rare.

Opportunity is a beacon light by which many are piloted into the harbor of success.

He that pleases himself neither higher nor lower than he ought to do, exercises the truest humility.

There is no right which is enjoyed by man, without involving, on his part, a corresponding obligation.

Nothing can poison the contentment of a man who cheerfully lives by his labor, but to make him rich.

True independence is to be found where a person contracts his desires within the limits of his fortune.

A man is already of consequence in the world when it is known that we can implicitly depend upon him.

If you apply to little-minded people in the season of distress, their self-importance instantly peeps forth.

Riches without charity are nothing worth; they are blessings to him only who makes them a blessing to others.

Submission—courage—exertion when practicable—these seem to be the weapons with which we must fight life's long battle.

Every man feels himself stronger in his relations with others if he is surrounded with consideration, esteem, respect.

A great man is happiest when he can sit down and write his memoirs and forget all the mean things he knows about himself.

As the obtaining the love of valuable men is the happiest end of this life, so the next felicity is to get rid of fools and scoundrels.

A State, to prosper, must be built on foundations of a moral character; and this character is the principal element of its strength and the only guaranty of its permanence and prosperity.

Truth is naturally so acceptable to man, so charming in herself, that to make falsehood be received we are compelled to dress it up in the snow white robes of truth—as, in passing base coin, it must have the impress of the good ere it will pass current. Deception, hypocrisy and dissimulation are, when practiced, direct compliments to the power of truth.

A Sleepy Little School.

A funny old professor kept a school for
little boys,
And he'd romp with them in playtime,
and he wouldn't mind their noise;
While in his little schoolroom, with its
head against the wall,
Was a bed of [illegible] proportious it was big
enough for all.

"It's for tired little pupils," he explained,
"for you will find
How very wrong indeed it is to force a
budding mind;
Whenever one grows sleepy and he can't
hold up his head,
I make him lay his primer down and send
him off to bed!

"And sometimes it will happen, on a
warm and pleasant day,
When the little birds upon the trees go
tooral-looral lay,
When wide awake and studious it's difficult to keep,
One by one they'll get a-nodding till the
whole class is asleep!

"Then before they're all in dreamland and
their funny snores begin,
I close the shutters softly, so the sunlight
can't come in;
After which I put the school books in their
order on the shelf,
And, with nothing else to do, I take a
little nap myself!"

GHOST STORIES.

A MEDICAL STUDENT'S STRANGE ADVENTURE—A BUFFALO MAN AND HIS BROTHER'S SPIRIT—YOU NEED NOT BELIEVE THEM.

No less a man than Samuel Johnson believed in ghosts—believed in them implicity, some of his biographers relate. Many eminent men believe in them. Few of them pretend to explain why they believe in them. They just do it, that's all.

About six years ago there was studying at a noted eastern medical university an extremely bright and promising young fellow from Tennessee. He was distinguished among his fellows for his absolute fearlessness. Many a ghastly joke have they put up on him to shake him from his pinnacle of courage, but he remained undaunted. They resolved to give him a mighty test. They dared him to sit alone through the night in the dissecting room in the presence of a corpse. He accepted the challenge.

The dissecting room was a long, narrow chamber with a door at each end, with several suggestive tables in the middle and ranging shelves of surgical instruments on the walls.

Into this room was brought the body of a man who had committed suicide a couple of days before. The body was laid on a slab at one end of the room. At the other end was a table, with a student's lamp in the center and covered with books. Two loaded revolvers were laid on the table side by side. The student had placed them there as a precautionary measure. But the men who were testing his nerve took the bullets of the revolvers and replaced them with blank cartridges. Early in the evening the student entered the room, examined the corpse, lit his lamp and sat down at his table and began to read. He became deeply absorbed in what he was reading and was oblivious to his surroundings. His fellows, who were watching him through a crack in the door at the other end of the room, took advantage of his absorption and one of them, clad in a long white robe, quietly entered the room and took the corpse from the slab and placed it underneath a table. He then lay down on the slab in the place of the corpse. The student, intensely interested in his book, heard nothing and did not look up.

He read on for another half hour, when he heard a slight noise. He looked up and he turned white as he noticed one arm of the corpse slowly moving. He was totally unsuspicious of any trick. The supposed corpse slowly sat bolt upright. After a moment it rose to its feet and stood perfectly still. The fellows who were watching through the farther door, noticed that the student was deathly pale and seemed dazed. But he did not lose his nerve. He jumped up, seized a revolver in either hand and faced the supposed corpse. The corpse took a long step towards him, then slowly advanced. The student commanded it to stop. No response, but the corpse kept advancing. Again the student, evidently crazed at the sight, commanded it to halt. No attention was paid to his demand, and the corpse was gradually nearing him.

The youth, who was enacting the part of the corpse, raised his hand, pretended to catch the bullet (he had a hand full of them), and threw it back at the student. Again the latter fired, and again and again, until he had discharged the twelve cartridges. After each shot the bullet was tossed back at him.

The pistols fell out of the student's hands and he dropped dead.

The following curious story is told by a well known gentleman of Buffalo:

"In the summer of 1885 death took from me a beloved younger brother. He had lived in my family almost ever since my marriage and commanded from myself and wife double affection, for he seemed to us both son and brother. When living with us in health he occupied two rooms, one a large front room with an outer door opening on the piazza. Diagonally across from this—in the opposite corner of the other side of the room—the door opened from his bedroom into his sitting room. The outer door of his sitting room had venetian blinds attached to the outer casing, thus allowing the door to be open while the blinds could be closed and fastened, giving increased circulation of air while insuring against intrusion.

"In the later weeks of my life, my brother had his bed moved into his sitting room, because, although he was never bed ridden, he said he was 'growing lazy and felt like lying down a good deal.' A month or so after his bright light ceased to shine for us here, we were occupying his rooms, taking his large room for our sleeping apartment. One night after we had retired and my wife had fallen asleep, I remained awake, as was my custom, reading. I had put aside my book and was about to put out the light, when from the partly opened door of the smaller room stepped the form of my dead brother. Our bed was in the corner of the room directly opposite. My first thought was that I must have dropped asleep. But I rubbed my eyes, sat up in bed and looked about me. There was my wife quietly sleeping, there was the lamp burning brightly, there were my books and newspaper, and there was my brother. I did not notice that he stopped while I took the hurried survey, but now I saw that he was approaching me. He had on his dress suit and a soft black hat. His face was not so worn as when he left us, but it bore the look of patient endurance which pain heroically borne had stamped upon it, and through that shone the cheerful spirit that brave youth never lost and which could not be conquered. He came to within a few feet of me, and I was strongly minded to speak, but he appeared to be about to address me and I kept still. Just then his eye seemed to light on my wife, and he turned his face away and hurried from the room, leaving by the outer door. His manner was such as it might have been in life if he had unwittingly intruded into my wife's sleeping room. The outer door was open, the blinds being closed, and the only unusual thing about the affair was that he passed through the blinds without opening them. I was not at all startled by the apparition. I should not have been if he had stopped and talked with me as if he had been permitted to return for a visit with us. Indeed, after I had convinced myself that I was awake, I did not think of the appearance as other than a reality, and only waited the pleasure of one whom I dearly loved, and whose untimely death made me feel that I was crippled for life. I was glad to see him. After he was gone I told my wife of what had passed, but mentioned it to no other for a long while.

"In childhood I had been taught that there were no such things as ghosts, of which some of my playmates stood in mortal fear. And I never took any stock in spiritualism. My own experience I could not deny, and could only consider it a mental phenomenon. I confess, however, that for a long time I felt as if I had really been granted one more look 'in life' for which we long after the earth has swallowed up our beloved; and I was secretly eased by it. I am a cool headed, practical man and may say with any one: 'What I have seen, I have seen.' I had lost dear friends by death before, and even dearer ones have been snatched from me since, but in my waking hours I was never vouchsafed any open vision of any of them. This seemed strange. But in all my life I never had any experience more vivid, nor any the details of which are fixed more completely and clearly in my memory than that of the few minutes I spent with my brother a few weeks after we had committed his wasted form to the earth."

A man named George Greene dwells in a lonely house several miles from Norwich, Conn., which is haunted by a novel ghost. In the dusk of evening a colorless human shape imprints itself on the gloom of his bed chamber. It remains motionless. When he arises from his bed and lifts the curtain for the light to come in at the window the apparition vanishes. In the daytime the family hear the sounds of an invisible object moving about the room or in distant chambers. The furniture responds to the pressure of unseen hands. Once a case of drawers was thrown down with a loud clatter and nothing was seen to touch it. On another day a chest was tipped over, a table danced, a door opened and shut noiselessly, and a capering of feet was heard on the back stairs.

When Mr. Greene goes out of the house a rustle follows him and when he comes in it goes ahead of him. He has searched every nook and cranny of the habitation in vain for an explanation of the phenomena, and now he has decided to flee from the haunted house. The dwelling was built about 200 years ago, and there is a tradition of a ghost in its history.

In Bullock county, Ga., not long since, a man and family by the name of Brennen moved on to a farm formerly occupied by a very old and miserly couple. These old people (man and wife) had no children or relatives, and, both dying within a few weeks of each other, were kindly buried by friends in the neighborhood.

It was found that they had been living in the most abject poverty. The place presented a miserable appearance, there being very little furniture or cooking utensils, with scarcely any provisions, and several emaciated cats and half starved fowls completed the poverty stricken aspect. Mr. Brennen bought the place at auction shortly after the two old people died and immediately moved there with his family. But they were there only a short time before they wished they had never seen the place. Strange beings were to be seen flitting about after nightfall, and dismal, unearthly sounds were to be heard during the day. Mr. Brennen, his wife and sons, being honest, hard working people and non-believers in "ghosts," they paid little attention at first, thinking it some practical jokes of the neighbors. But as the weeks sped by things grew worse instead of better. Cold, clammy hands were laid on different members of the family at all hours of the night, sending them into nervous chills. The bedsteads were jerked about the room, occupants and all, by some unseen power.

Everything was turned topsy-turvy and it was impossible to keep anything like order on the premises. Pandemonium reigned. It seemed as though the very air was filled with uneasy spirits. The Brennens grew desperate, and were thinking seriously of hunting "pastures new," when one morning Mr. Brennen and one of his sons, being in the yard, were startled by a strange, roaring noise, which seemed to proceed from the ground at their feet. As he described it, it appeared to be a small "whirlwind of noise," and something seemed to impel them to follow it. It gradually drifted over into a corn field, and at the further corner seemed to sink into the ground, at the roots of an old dead peach tree. They went to the house, procured implements, returned, dug, and found, no one knows just how much, but that it was a great deal of money, and the hoarded wealth of a lifetime of the old couple that died, is well known. The Brennens have decided to still remain on the old farm, and it is quiet and serene there now, where all was chaos a short time ago. The uneasy spirits have accomplished their mission and are at rest.

There is in Parkville, L. I., an old house whose timbers once formed part of the notorious "Houses of Blazes," the scene of many murders and affrays of lesser import on Thirteenth street, New York. When the "House of Blazes" was demolished, many years ago, its material was taken to the Flatlands road and made into another house. The house was occupied for the past seven years by a John Moran, his wife and three children. During their tenancy there were queer rumors about the house, believed to be mainly because of its timbers. About a year ago Mr. Moran moved out, and Mr. Reisner, his wife and an 18-year-old son moved in.

Two nights after the son was awakened and saw a ball of fire flying about the room. It vanished as it came, and he thought it was an optical delusion. The next night he saw a ring of fire and then grew frightened. A few nights after this he was treated to a much more startling appearance. Shortly after retiring he was awakened by the presence in the room of a man whom he described as very dark in complexion and wearing a dark pea jacket as his principal article of clothing. This figure danced around the room and grinned and gloated over the terrified boy until the latter screamed out in terror and brought his mother into the room just in time to see the figure vanish, as they both declare, into thin air. Next night Mrs. Reisner saw the figure in her room, but Mr. Reisner, who was with her, did not and laughed at her fears.

Saturday night he was convinced that there was something wrong, for on approaching the house after dark he saw a figure dancing in front of him, which vanished when he hurried toward it, and rising, about midnight, he was struck across the face with a hand so hard that the prints of four fingers were left there.

This settled the question. The Reisners left the house incontinently, carrying their clothes with them, and dressing in the open air. They refused to re-enter the house and moved Monday. The house is now vacant, except as to balls of fire and mysterious figures which the neighbors declare can be seen there nightly. No one has yet been brave enough to solve the mystery.

An English gentleman now in the United States relates the following weird story:

Some years ago I was playing in amateur theatricals at Boscombe Manor, near Bournemouth, the country seat of hospitable Sir Percy Shelley. Being a bachelor, I was given sleeping quarters in what is known as "Theatre street." This was a dormitory, divided into cubicles, and extending right over the stage and auditorium of the pretty little private theatre. Each cubicle resembled the state cabin of an ocean liner, with this difference, viz, that there was only one berth in each, and that the doors, instead of opening, slided into the wooden wall of the compartments. When opening or shutting they made a noise which echoed through Theatre street with as much effect as stage thunder. I mention this fact for reasons which will be apparent hereafter.

Well, I had played my part in "The Gentleman Over the Way" with some success, I had had supper and a pipe and glass in the green room with Sir Percy, and I had retired to rest with a sense of having done my duty by a neighbor. Suddenly I awoke with a start. Ah! my God! shall I ever forget what I saw standing by the side of my bed! It was the figure of a woman, headless and luminously white.

She pointed towards me. I am no coward, but I buried my head under the clothes, filled with a fright, which I cannot describe. After about five minutes of this terror I sang out to my neighbor in the next cubicle, and asked him to throw over a box of matches. He did so. The figure disappeared; but we kept our candles burning till daybreak, when we discovered that the windows in the corridor outside, which we had carefully closed on going to bed, were all wide open. I can't guess what the portent meant, but this I do know, that ever since that night I have never slept without a light in my room. Foolish, perhaps, but human nature after all.

Music in Families.

Music has a wonderful influence in promoting peace and happiness in the family. There is nothing that contributes more to the pleasure of children who spend their evenings at home, and there is nothing that has a stronger tendency to keep young people at home, and away from places of doubtful propriety. It promotes cheerfulness in a family, and prevents the melancholy, resulting from musing over the misfortunes of the past and the general ills of life, and vocal music being nearly always associated with poetry of noble spirit and sentiment it has a tendency to awaken the emotions and lead the mind to contemplations of the beautiful and the true, and thus it opens a source of unspeakable pleasure and joy. It renders home, attractive and interesting, and strengthens the ties that bind the several members of the family together. It is a remedy for those discords and inharmonious contentions that render so many parents miserable and make their children anxious to find more congenial places of spending their leisure hours elsewhere. It is not an unmanly or effeminate way of spending one's time, as many unrefined people seem to think; on the contrary it creates and fosters refined sentiment, promotes good feeling, and throws around the family circle an influence which, besides being elevating in itself, is a cure for the contentions so common in many families, and a protection against the many evil temptations to which the young are subjected. Parents should not fail to have their children instructed and trained in the principles and practice of both vocal and instrumental music.

—Mattie Hunter, pacing record 2.12¾, foaled on April 8 a large, strong colt, sired by Patron, 2.14¼. This is Mattie's fifth offspring in five consecutive years, and the first male foal that she has produced. Her first foal, now 4 years old, is owned by William Simpson, of New York city, and will be in Sam Caton's stable this summer. She is fast, and it is thought can beat 2.30 handily. The next of Mattie's foals, a full sister to the Simpson filly, trotted in 2.40 in a race last fall.

DISSECTED BY GIRL STUDENTS.

Young Women Who Handle the Scalpel and Forceps Without Squeamishness.

On the common wooden table lay a corpse. It was that of a woman past middle age. Around it stood seven women, whose years ranged from 18 to 45. They wore long aprons that came from their necks to their heels, their bonnets were off, and they were eagerly working over the remains with their heads bent close and their nimble fingers moving back and fro as if they were picking out nuggets of gold.

One of the ladies, short and plump, with her hair done up Pompadour and a plain gold ring on her left hand and a seal amethyst on her right little finger, was at the head of the table, and as she stood over the head of the corpse, whose ghastly features almost touched her lips, the peered as if looking into the very intricacies of the head and face. In their left hands the women all had pincers of forceps, and with these they deftly grabbed the flesh, and with a scalpel in the right hand they slit little cuts off from the skin. Then muscles were grappled by the forceps that they held, and, lifting them up, all the material was cut from them until the muscles stood out like a long string.

The women were dissecting. The scene was in the garret of the Female Medical College, on George St., Cin. O. A small cannon stove at the foot of the body warmed up the room, and when the blaze went down bits of material thrown in flashed up with a sizzle and a glow.

One of the young ladies had just come from some town in Kentucky. She held her forceps at arm's length and stood apart and off from the stiff as though there was something corrupting about it. She had a long nose and bright black eyes, and snapped out, "Oh, mercy, I shall never get used to this nasty work."

"Oh, yes, you will," said the amiable and scholarly demonstrator. "Don't be afraid; get right up to the material. There, do you know what that muscle is?"

"No, I do not."

"It's the Sartorius. It enables the tailor to sit cross-legged," and, grabbing the muscle that runs from the hip dow the inside of the thigh to the knee cap, he pulled it and up came the foot and ankle of the corpse close by the Kentucky girl's head. This lady was working on a corpse all by herself. About all there was left that had not been chopped up or hacked to pieces was the left knee, ankle, and foot. This looked white, but shrivelled.

The demonstrator, Dr. Lewis, wore an apron like the ladies and held the scalpel and forceps like an expert. He had a long Latin name for every muscle and sinew, every artery and nerve, and as he selected them out of the different parts of the body and asked "What is this?" "What is its function?" it soon became evident that dissection was no child's play, and that one of the first requisites was memory.

A noticeable feature of the dissecting room was that the women all appeared in earnest. There were no jokes, and each seemed bent on learning, no matter how disagreeable the work. Several of them had been nurses and were used to the sick, the dead, and the dying, and some of them had the appearance of women who would scream at a mouse or go into hysterics at a ghost.

The demonstrator at last took a position at the head of the body, and, calling the attention of all, said: "And this is for all of you," proceeded to make a couple of incisions in the throat, and pointed out the difference between laryngotomy and tracheotomy. The one was performed above Adam's apple, the other below. He soon found the artery that had to be tied, but something took to bleeding, and hence the danger; then picked out each of the muscles and hung a jaw-breaking Latin name on to each that made the young ladies say, "Oh, dear," and one of them got her anatomy, and, shutting her eyes, repeated it over and over again so as to tack fast on the tablets of her memory. The demonstrator minutely described the operation on the Emperor Frederick's throat, and explained what Sir Morell Mackenzie did, at which the medical world stood aghast.

The whiteness of the bodies was something that astounded the reporter. Neither of them had the dried-up mummified appearance so common to material that is ordinarily found in the dissecting room. The features of each were preserved so that identification could have been a matter of no difficulty, though the whiteness has a dead sort of paleness devoid of that of the living, beneath the flesh of which courses the warm arterial blood, giving the flush of health and glow of vitality. One of the lady students came in late, and she neither took off her hat nor put on an apron, but, removing her gloves, took up a pair of forceps and scalpel and proceeded at once to scraping the flesh off one of the legs without any hemming or hawing. Perhaps she had just come from a late breakfast. At any rate, the work seemed to have no more effect on her than making a bed or washing a pan.

"Doctresses do well," said the Dean, Dr. Reed, as he passed rapidly through the room. "Why, a young lady who graduated two years ago, and who was a fine anatomist, settled out in Washington Territory, and now she writes me that she has saved $3,300."

"Yes, but this handling of dead bodies—there's something ghastly about it, especially for a woman."

"No, there is not—not a bit. That is all mawkish sentiment. There is no reason why a woman should not make as good a surgeon as a man, with perseverance and intelligence. Why, the ruler of Hayti was operated upon by a woman surgeon a few months ago in Paris. And the time is fast approaching when to ladies will be delegated certain delicate surgical operations, which possibly they may be fitted to dexterously perform."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

At the Theatre.—Blobson (rising excitedly)—"Down with that red umbrella in front!"

Mrs. Blobson (drawing him back)—"For mercy's sake, hush up! That ain't an umbrella. Its a new spring hat."

FASHION NOTES.

High bodices and short sleeves are fashionable for demi-toilette, for dinners, etc. In fact little else is now seen. Long gloves are worn with these toilettes. Swedish kid gloves are still worn for evenings, excepting with black toilettes, when black, glace kid gloves are worn.

The rumor that white stockings were to become fashionable again, has been verified, but they are only used for evening wear.

All evening dresses are made with a short train.

Almost all of the Spring costumes contain some shade of green, of which there is said to be no less than thirty different shades, from the palest gray-green to the darkest green of all, which looks black in the shade.

Long redingotes are worn chiefly by married ladies, and jackets by unmarried ladies. The redingotes are cut very open in front, showing all the front of the under-dress. In some cases the under-dress is merely simulated and consists only of the front, the redingote being joined to it at the sides by invisible hooks and eyes.

For instance an emeral green corduroy redingote may be opened over a simulated under-dress of waves of gray or green crepe de chine. A dog collar of gold passementeries round the neck, and a band to match round the waist; epaulettes and cuffs to match.

Very pretty walking dresses are made of two different materials of the same color. A velveteen skirt of rose-wood color, with an apron of cloth of the same color, edged round with an open-work applique of velvet passementerie. Long ends to match the apron fall at the back. A cloth vest also to match the apron, and an open jacket of the corduroy.

A new style of dress for young ladies is called the "Chorister," and consists of a long surplice, like little boys wear in Catholic churches. The materials for this kind of dress must be light and soft. The plaiting is as much like the English accordion plaiting as it can be. The skirt is of course untrimmed and the plaits extend from waist to foot. The bodice is plaited in the same way and also the sleeves, which are of the Bishop shape, and are gathered into a band round the wrist. This dress is worn out-of-doors as well as at home, and for evenings, a wide sash round the waist.

White and colored striped linen dresses have come into fashion again for young girls' evening dresses, with a oclored sash round the waist for sole ronament. Young girls may also wear tulle and point d'esprit dresses for dancing.

Black dresses are also made of tulle or point d'esprit. Lace is not much worn for black dresses now.

Handkerchiefs are now very elegant, being richly embroidered, or applique on tulle all around the border besides being edged with valuable lace. Many ladies embroider their own, as it is in many cases too expensive to have the work done by professional workers. Machine embroidery is not considered in good taste. Embroidery is now seen on everything, even on fans.

A new style of tea-gowns has appeared in Paris. Instead of an open Princess robe of heavy silk or velvet over an under-dress of lace, the under-dress is of silk or velvet, and over this is a long, full blouse of lace or figured tulle, gathered into a lace frill and ruching round the neck, whilst a band or sash is tied round the blouse at the waist. This is prettier than the open train Princess robe, as it is more like an ordinary dress, and fits better into the waist. The sleeves are as full as Bishop's sleeves only, instead of being gathered at the wrists, they hang quite loosely, like Pagoda sleeves only fuller. They are long enough to entirely cover the hand when they fall straight over the arm. When the sleeves of the under-dress are short, mittens and bracelets are worn on the arms.

MILLINERY.

Black tulle toques are very much worn. These have the low, flat crown, covered with tulle puffings, sometimes lengthwise from front to back, and others crosswise, from ear to ear. Round the puffed crown is roll a of velvet, or a band of jet, and in front a unch of [illegible] feathers.

Another style of capote is the cap-shaped one, it resembles a bag tied round the head, with its frill-forming brim. It is very pretty in lace, silk, satin, and gold embroidered materials.

A pretty bonnet was made of rows of white Irish lace, slightly fulled and arranged close together; they are put over a wire foundation, which was covered inside and out, with puffed illusion net, a bouquet of white lilacs and a bow of black velvet made the trimming. Black velvet strings.

Low crowns and low trimmings continue in fashion both for hats and bonnets. In hats the brims are very wide, and some are perfectly straight all round; while others are turned up on one side, the other side being turned down.

Long veils are still worn, but mostly with large brimmed hats.

Toques which are very becoming to most faces, are simply capotes without strings. They are made quite flat to the head, and trimmed with a moderately sized bunch of flowers or feathers in the front.

For evening, the three Grecian bands still continue in favor. They are made of gold, silver, steel, pearls, diamonds, and jet stitched on very narrow ribbon bands. They are worn round the front of the head, and also at the back of the head when the hair is dressed high. In this latter case, the three ends are joined together in front by a handsome clasp or aigrette.

Young ladies may wear plain ribbon bands, especially around the front of the head, in Greek fashion.

Soar not too high to fall, but stoop to rise.

Why all this toil for triumphs of an hour?

Strange, but true—weak-minded people are often headstrong.

By turns we catch the vital breath and die.

HORSE NOTES.

—Sparkle, the dam of Concrete (2.44¼), died at Prospect Farm, Maryland, recently.

—Kitefoot (2.17¼), owned by Henry Norwell, of Boston, will be bred to Edgemark this year.

—Galore and Egmont have been declared out of the Suburban, and Rhono out of the Volunteer handicap.

—Grand Rapids is to have a new trotting track in connection with the West Michigan Fair Society.

—The Driving Club, of New York, will hold a Spring meeting May 21-24, and the purses are $500 each.

—The stallion Tremont, record 2.28¼, heads the catalogue of trotting stock owned by W. A. Gibson, of Jackson, Mich.

—Wynnewood Rustic and the Big Saney filly of Walter Gratz's string have been shipped from Saratoga to Washington.

—There is a big horse in Grand Rapids that is attracting a great deal of attention. He is 6 years old and weighs 1785 pounds.

—Galore and Egmont have been declared out of the Suburban, and Rhono out of the Volunteer Handicap at Jerome Park.

—Budd Doble will have charge of Miss Majolica (2.15) this season, and the mare has already been sent on to him from New York.

—Nutula, the sister of Nutwood, has dropped a bay colt by Electioneer, and Lady Russell, sister of Maud S., has foaled a bay colt by Electioneer.

—George Wilkes during his career earned $500,000. This is independent of the wealth which he directly and indirectly took to the Blue Grass State.

—H. J. Woodford has a string at Clifton, including Theora and Bill Brien. Woodford has been ill during the Winter, but is now hale and hearty.

—Mr. A. B. Darling has sent his mare Starletta to Home Farm to be bred to Edgemar R. The produce will represent a strong combination of speed.

—George Fuller has shipped Patron, 2.14¼; Monte Carlo, 2.28; Hoodwink and the rest of the Forrest City Farm trotters from Columbus, Ga., back to Cleveland.

—Washington meeting commences next Wednesday, May 1st. All the purses hung up are of good size and will be very acceptable to owners who have not Wintered in clover.

—The new Kansas City track will be completed about July 1. The improvements are to cost $75,000, and will include, besides the track and stables, an amphitheatre with a seating capacity of 10,000 and a club-house.

—W. C. Goodloe, of the Loudoun Stud, Lexington, Ky., has purchased of R. A. Swigert his half interest in the chestnut horse Forso, foaled 1877, by King Alfonso, dam Imperial Weatherwitch.

—The Buenaventura Farm Company, of Montgomery county, Tenn., has purchased of Posey & Son, Rushville, Ind., the 5-year-old chestnut stallion Russia, by Nutwood, dam Reina Victoria, for $15,000.

—The American mare Misty Morning was defeated by the French mare Capucine in a race of 5000 meters (three miles and a furlong) in France recently. The time was 8.23 2-5, or at the rate of 2.42 per mile.

—The Belmont Driving Club is filling up. Those who have not subscribed will soon find themselves "left," as many of the original shareholders wish to have more of the stock. None but stockholders will have the privileges of the track and club-house.

—Pretty Belle and Fitler, the property of George A. Singerly, have arrived safely at Crit Davis,' Harrodsburg, Ky., and they will both be trained. Pretty Belle trotted a mile as a 3-year-old in 2.29—last half in 1.12½. Fitler is a three-quarter brother to Prince Wilkes, 2.14¼.

—Knapsack McCarthy has purchased the bay mare Nellie Burns, 2.25, by Milliman's Bellfounder. She has a colt at foot by Guy Wilkes, and is in foal to Le Grande. Nellie will be brought Erst with McCarthy's string.

—Lady Emma, black mare, 2.23½, by Alcantara, dam Advantage, by Administrator, died recently at Brockton, Mass., of inflammation of the bowels. She was owned by W. H. Peckham, of Newport, R. I., who valued her at $8000.

—Alfred Moore, for whom George Scattergood made extensive purchases of trotting stock at the Tracy sale at New York recently bought a large farm at Colmar in Montgomery county, on the North Penn Road, and it is Mr. Moore's intention to establish a fine stock-farm there. His purchases amounted to over $20,000, and the horses have arrived at the Gentlemen's Driving Course.

—Senator Hearst has the following fine string of 2-year-olds at Sheepshead Bay:

Sir Lancelot, b., c., by Sir Modred Faustinia, Glenelg.
King Thomas, b. c., by King Ban—Maud Hampton, by Hunter's Lexington.
Ballarat, b. c., by Sir Modred—La Favorita, by Glenelg.
Anaconda, b. c., by Spendthrift—imp. Maid of Athol.
Tournament, br. c., by Sir Modred—Plaything, by Alarm.
Lovelace, br. c., by Kyrle Daly—My Love, by Virgil.
Gloamin, b. f., by Sir Modred—Twilight, by Norfolk.
Everglade, blk. f., by Iroquois—imp. Agenoria, by Adventurer.

—There will be a grand opening at Belmont course on May 14. One of the features will be a wagon race, owners to drive. In this race will be Frank Bowser's Maggie B., Dan Strouse's Hiram Miller, David Nichol's Tempest, Joshua Evans' Belle of York, Charles Bockius' A. V. Pantland, Dr. James A. Marshall's bay gelding and George A. Singerly's Katherine S. These horses are evenly matched as to speed, and it should be one of the best wagon races ever trotted. There will also be a race for 2.30 pacers; a double team race for trotters and pacers, and a double-team race for trotters alone. Entries will close on May 11.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

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CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, MAY 2.

You will find
G. R. Spigelmyer's
RACKET STORE
in Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.
Everything under regular prices.

LOCAL ITEMS.

——The fruit trees are in full blossom and we hope will bring a full crop.

——The Lutheran parsonage is to have a new roof; better late than never.

——Clem Deininger left last week for a week's visit at Harrisburg and York.

——Mr. Philip Wirt, of Sugar valley, aged 87 years, died of paralysis, on 23.

——The measles are so epidemic in our burg that even the wagons on the street have 'em.

——A sure sign that summer is here—D. K. Geiss has started out with his lightning rod wagon.

——Red dust and small pox are some of the pleasant things of Oklahoma. Hurrah for Pennsvalley yet!

——The fellow who thinks he should have every thing for nothing and salts you on all he does, is still around.

——The REPORTER's presses are now run by a water moter, the first on this side the county. Always ahead.

——A valuable gold ring with sets, was found on the street, by Isaac Harpster, from whom the owner can procure it.

——The Sugar Valley Journal says Prohibition will carry in that valley. So there will be a ray of sunshine from that quarter, anyhow.

——Another of Potter twp's young men has taken to reading law; Newton Spangler having registered as a student in the Orvis law office.

——A steam saw mill belonging to McCormick & Frederick on Spring Run in Clinton co., was destroyed by fire on Monday night, 22 ult.

——We have received several Abilene, Ks., papers, which give accounts of honors paid Rev. J. A. Bright, on the occasion of his 44 birth day.

——Mitchell's coal and coke works near Hastings have closed down for an indefinite period, throwing a great many men out of employment.

——Forty thousand pounds of maple sugar were shipped from Berlin, Somerset county, one day last week, netting the farmers over $3,000.

——Peter Hoffer is agent for the sale of such implements as farmers need, as will be seen by reading his card in another col. of the Reporter.

——The package of Reporters for Spr. Mills, last week, by some misshipment in the mails thro no fault here, did not reach its destination until Monday.

——The wagon factory of Stiver Brothers at Mill Hall, Clinton county, was totally destroyed by fire Friday night. Loss, $4,000; insurance, $1,300.

——On last Sabbath evening Rev. T. Land preached his farewell sermon in the Reformed church, and on Tuesday took his departure for his new charge at Meadville.

——U. S. Senator Colquit, of Georgia, will speak in favor of prohibition in the courthouse, Bellefonte, Friday evening, 3, and at Millheim on afternoon of Thursday 9th.

——The steam stave and saw-mill of A. D. & R. F. Smith, in North Lockport, Clinton county, was entirely destroyed by fire Friday morning. Loss, $6,000, insurance, $2,000.

——Robert Sechler, of Mifflinburg, has been appointed route agent on our railroad between Montandon and Mifflinburg. Bob several yea s ago was manager of Dinges' store in our town.

——Farmers and merchants find potatoes no go this spring, and the quantity on hand is large. Some farmers in this valley have as many as 700 bushels; prices run from 20 to 30 cents per bushel and no demand.

——Silas A. Updegraff, of Williamsport, shot himself in the head in his new drug store at Watsontown, Lycoming county. Saturday morning. The wound proved fatal in an hour and a half thereafter.

——The Centre Democrat says crude petroleum is to be shipped in tanks to the Bellefonte nail works and by a certain process manufactured into gas for heating purposes and will be used instead of coal.

——A lot of Sunbury fishermen took 400 to 500 trout out of Centre county waters last week. Guess we must have the legislature make an appropriation to to put up a barbed wire fence across "Tight End."

——Michael Ulrich, of Millheim, was unfortunate with a horse the other day; having a leg broken by a kick from another horse. This is the third horse inside of three years, that Mr. Ulrich has lost by broken leg.

——Our townsman, John Emerick, believes he may have some valuable mineral on his farm 3 miles east of here. The rock in one part of the farm is full of silvery glitter, and if it is not the deceptive iron pyrites, then sure it is something else; at all events we trust there may be thousands, yea, millions, in it. A sample rock will be sent to some geologist for examination.

— On Saturday morning, 27 ult., at State College, Mrs. Noble, who was married in Bellefonte about two months ago, took a dose of strychnine and died at about 15 minutes of 5. She was formerly a Mrs. Harmon and her mother resides in Bellefonte. Her husband is the father of Rev. W. F. Noble, the Methodist minister. It is thought the mind of the lady has recently been unsettled.

Sorely Afflicted.

The family of Jackson Bush has been visited by severe affliction within the last month. On 2 of April he moved from Georges valley upon the farm of Mr. Kurtz, near Centre Hall, the weather being wet and chilly. He brot with him his mother-in-law, Mrs. Mulbarger, an aged lady who had been ill. She died some two days after arrival of the family in their new home. Owing to the unavoidable exposure on the day of moving one of Mr. Bush's sons, aged 19 years, was laid up of pneumonia the day previous to the death of his grand mother, and died within two weeks after.

A week before the death of this son, another boy, aged about 14, was also attacked of pneumonia and has been lingering between life and death since, with slight indications of improving in the past few days.

Last week a third son of Mr. Bush became ill of typhoid fever, and has been quite sick since; his age is about 16 y.

Really, it seems as tho afflictions came not singly, as this visitation deprives Mr. Bush of his main help in his labors at farming at the most pressing season of the year and it is to be hoped that the mysterious ways of an all-wise Providence will prove for the best, and that the distressed family will see the dark cloud dispelled and enjoy brighter sunshine than ever.

A New Line East From Pittsburg.

The latest in railroad circles is a line east from Pittsburg to compete with the Pennsylvania. The projectors are named as Andrew Carnegie, A. E. Goddefrey, of New York; E. B. Coxe, of Tombicken, and Mr. Islen, of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh railroad. From Pittsburgh to Butler the new line is the tracks of the Pittsburgh and Western. From Butler it will build a road due east to Gazzam, which is about 65 miles. It will here connect with the Beech Creek road and use it to Lock Haven. It will then build a road from Lock Haven to Watsontown, about 20 miles from Watsontown, on, the line has not been definitely decided upon, though it will run through Tombicken, where are situated the coal fields of Coxe brothers. It is to be a through route to the east. At present all freight shipped from Pittsburg to Boston has to be unloaded at Jersey City and the new road is to obviate this.

They Need Not Be Paid.

IMPORTANT DECISION ON BOHEMIAN OATS NOTES.

The Supreme Court in Philadelphia on Monday rendered a decision in the case of Gere, Platt & Johnson, of Oswego, N. Y., vs. John Unger, which was originally tried in Berks county. It arose out of the transactions of the notorious Bohemian Oats Association, which sold its oats to thousands of farmers, who gave their notes in payment, the association afterwards not being able to fulfill its contract to purchase a certain percentage of the oats raised by the farmers at $10 a bushel. Unger's note of $300 passed into the hands of the plaintiffs and the Berks Court decided that Unger need not pay it. This the Supreme Court affirmed. Hundreds of other notes, probably involving in all $75,000 awaited this decision.

Butter Thief Shot.

The Millheim creamery, we are told, had a mysterious customer. Butter was missed along for which there was no entry in the books, and a watchman was employed to detect the thief. Sitting in the dark on last Sunday night, the watchman soon observed a visitor who made his way to the butter chest and was helping himself to a fine roll of the golden stuff when the voice of the watchman broke in with, "Put that back." The intruder was prompt to obey and as quick to retreat followed by a shot from the man on guard who followed to the door where he discovered an outside accomplice who evidently was playing the part of watchman there. The two hastened away but the watchman is said to know their names, and one of them is said to be badly hurt in the thigh.

Cattle and Fence Law.

By the approval of Gov. Beaver of the act repealing the fence law of 1700, it becomes the duty of every owner of cattle to care for them himself. Owners of land are no longer required to fence their land against their neighbors' cattle; but if their land, whether fenced or not, is trespassed upon by cattle, and damage results, the owner of the cattle is liable for the damage. Owners of cattle must look sharp if they would avoid trouble.

Local Briefs.

——See Fauble's new spring stock before purchasing elsewhere.

——When in Bellefonte stop and see E. L. Powers $3.00 dress shoe.

——Go to Fauble's clothing house for a fine suit of clothing, new spring styles

——E. D. Sellers, of Buffalo Run, died on Ap. 27, of rheumatism.

——Horse collars from $1 up at Boozers.

——A Manny Mower, cheap, at C. P. Long's, Spring Mills. 2t

— Our friend S. E. Royer, of Potters Mills, favored our sanctum with a call.

——See Fauble's stock before purchasing.

——Boozer received a new assortment of horse collars, price from $1 up.

——Fall and winter stock of clothing at the Philad. Branch.

——There was frost in some parts of the county on Tuesday night.

——When in Bellefonte stop and see E. L. Powers $3.00 dress shoe.

——Rochester Clothing House, Bellefonte, for fine clothing.

——Huyett is the sauciest man in Rebersburg: it's a little lumberman.

——When in Bellefonte stop and see E. L. Powers $3.00 dress shoe.

——Rochester Clothing House, Bellefonte, for fine clothing.

— Rayman, the fisherman of the tunnel, was at his old tricks again, catching big suckers.

——For cheap clothing go to the Rochester clothing house. Bellefonte, largest stock in town.

——Reuben Stover of Miles sold a tract of timberland to Samuel Zellers of Lewisburg, price $1000.

——What the Philad. Branch does not have in the line of ready-made clothing, is not worth having. The spring stock now on the counters is immense and goes ahead of anything you ever saw. Lewins is King for low prices.

The Repealed Fence Law Of 1700.

We print the act repealing the fence law of 1700.

The repeal does not affect any special act relating to fences in Centre county, only does away with the general law of 1700, leaving all others in force. The following is the act of 1700 which has been repealed.

1. All cornfields and grounds kept for enclosures, within the said province and counties annexed, shall be well fenced, with fence at least five feet high, of sufficient rail or logs, and close at the bottom; and whosoever, not having their ground enclosed with such sufficient fence as aforesaid, shall hurt, kill or do damage to any horse, kine, sheep, hogs or goats of any other persons, by hunting or driving them out of or from said grounds, shall be liable to make good all damages sustained thereby to the owner of the said.

Them Cheers!

Where is them cheers? We stated last week that we were informed that our boro council had paid for a set of chairs, which never saw the room of the old or new council, and asked of their whereabouts. It was intimated to us in reply that these chairs were with a member of the old council. Now then, we have so much light. Next let us have the name of the ex-councilman who apparently has "forgotten" that he has a set of chairs which belong elsewhere, and which it may be convenient to have forgotten.

Whos got them cheers? Who authorized them to be purchased if not needed?

More Licenses.

Not for selling liquor, but to commit matrimony, have been taken out, among others we find the following familiar names:

W. F. Miller and Elmira Harshbarger, both of Hublersburg.

J. L. Faust and Lydia Ann Royer, both of Potters Mills.

W. E. Yearick and Mary, daughter of Luther Stover, both of Spring Mills.

Wm. Auman and Malinda, daughter of Samuel Fryer, both of Coburn.

Clayton Baney and Annie Hull, both of Bellefonte.

Grant Ardry, of Martha, and Ida, daughter of James Hubler, of Millheim.

Annapolis Appointment.

Congressman Kerr has appointed Andrew J. Cruse, Jr., of Bellefonte, as candidate to enter the Naval Academy at Annapolis, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Will Dinges, of this place. Mr. Cruse is a bright young man and will do credit to the district.

——Bits: Want of time obliged us to cut down some communications and omit others.

Weather was cool the past five days. May day was not quite clear, rather cool but no storm.

The Spring Mills post office has been removed from Pealer's to J. D. Long's store. Mr. Long will make an obliging p. m. and fully competent too. Mr. Pealer, the late post master, filled the bill to a t; he rendered the utmost satisfaction and was very obliging.

Whiteman has added a pretty porch to his new house.

House cleaning has begun and the organ grinder is around—surer signs of spring than blue birds.

The recent rains have caused a rise in our streams.

With every passing thunder shower Brisbin looks for post office lightning to strike him.

Pay up on Reporter: Paul says owe no man, that's high authority.

In the case, Kennedy vs Jn. Neff, tried last week, there was a non-suit.

WELL DRILLING.

Mr. Clemens, of Mifflin county, will come into this valley about 1st of May with his steam drilling machine. Persons desiring wells put down on their premises, upon favorable terms, can leave their orders at the Reporter office. 2apit

——Fauble keeps the finest stock of ready made clothing in the county an cannot be undersold by any competitor

——The Centre Hall soldiers, N. G., didn't go to New York; guess they had a sufficiency of that sort of fun at Harrison's inauguration playing soldier. It is more pleasurable sometimes to see soldiers than to be soldiers.

——Robert McFarlane's hardware store in Bellefonte is headquarters for the celebrated Link Fence Wire. Having bought a car load before the recent advance in price, he is able to sell at very low rates. The link wire has stood the test of several years in our county and has proven first class in all respects. It is so easy to handle and put up and weighs a little less to the rod than any other. Write for prices.

——Ready-made clothing of every description and quality at the Philad. Branch, Bellefonte.

——Simon Loeb's new clothing store, opposite the Conrad house, is the place for bargains in men and boys' suits.

——A dollar saved is a dollar earned which can be done by buying clothes from the Rochester Clothing House, Bellefonte, largest stock of spring suits in the county.

——Snyder Sisters have gone to New York, and will return with a large line of millinery. Grand Opening, Saturday April 20th. We invite citizens of Bellefonte, and Centre county to call and look at goods.

SNYDER SISTERS,
Bellefonte.
11ap4t

——Last week rounded up with a rain storm; Thursday showed signs of it by being damp and cool; Friday forenoon rain set in and in the afternoon it was accompanied by a fierce and chilly wind; Saturday had a light rain.

Sunday also was chilly and wet.

——Men's, boy's, and children's clothing, from Jacob Reed's Sons, Philadelphia. Full line of Shirt Waists.

MONTGOMERY & Co.

Notes given in the Bohemian oats swindle need not be paid, is now the decision of the supreme court, as will be found in another colum of this issue of the REPORTER. The Berks county court so decided and the sup. court in Philadelphia now affirmes it. In some places these swindlers of the farmer were sent to the penitentiary, while some are still at large impudent as ever. Centre county farmers were swindled out of $25,000 by the scheme.

Spring Mills.

Prof. Hosterman's school is increasing in numbers. Last Monday several new students entered.

The P. O. is to be moved from Mr. Pealer's to Mr. J. D. Long's store this week. Many of the citizens feel quite sore over the removal, not that anyone has the least objection to Mr. Long having the office, as it is proper that a republican should hold the office during a high tariff administration, and also that the wounded soldier should always, other things being equal, have the preference, but it is owing to the inconvenience of the location, as it is an out of the way stand. Mr. Long in order to accommodate the greatest number of people should move his store to the other side of the creek and seaure a location somewhere near the mill.

Mr. H. Krumrine, sr., is very low and his death is looked for at any time.

The repeal of the fence law of 1700, is the theme of all street conversation, and Gov. Beaver comes in for a considerable share of abuse for signing the bill. Will you please print the exact text of that old fence law, and also state what effect it will have with regard to stock running at large, such as Centre Hall and Spring Mills town cows; you know they are legion. Some people think the law is now equivalent to a herd law in effect. Does it repeal the special law requiring the railroad companies operating in Centre county to fence in their roads, or else pay for stock killed by the trains?

(The special act requiring railroads to fence their lines or pay for stock killed is not repealed. Ed)

Penn Township.

The farmers are having a vacation at this writing, owing to the very disagreeable weather.

Miss Lizzie Kimport, of the Loop, is visiting in this section.

Mrs. Kimport we are glad to report is somewhat better.

Millheim will go against the amendment by all appearances. At least it looked so last Saturday night, when some ought to have been mended.

Harry J. Kurzenknabe and family, of Harrisburg, are visiting at Jonathan Harter's, Millheim.

Rain has put a stop to the very numerous mountain fires which were making havoc among the young timber. In every direction there was fire.

Henry Hoy, the proprietor of the Millheim creamery, noticed for some time that there was some butter stolen from his creamery every two weeks on Saturday night. He purchased a revolver and went into the creamery to watch. Sometime after 9 o'clock a man unlocked the door, opened it partly, looked around a little, and then went in, when Mr. Hoy opened fire. The thief took to his heels, and got away, but Mr. Hoy knew him, and on Monday morning arrested the party. He was bound over for trial at the next court.

Rev. M. L. Deitzler will have communion in Millheim on next Sunday.

Rev. Yearick had communion in the Salem church last Sunday.

Mr. Jacob Keen intends to remodel his barn as soon as the weather is settled.

Rev. Hicks of the M. E. church, had a magic lantern show in his church on Tuesday evening.

Mr. John Keen had one of Michael Ulrich's horses to work with, when Keen's horse kicked Ulrich's, horse and broke his leg. They were obliged to shoot him.

A. A. Frank also lost a horse last week of colic.

PILES! PILES! PILES!

Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment is the only sure cure for Blind, Bleeding or Itching Piles ever discovered. It never fails to cure old chronic cases of long standing.

Judge Coons, Maysville, Ky., says: "Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment cured me after years of suffering."

Judge Coffinbury, Cleveland, O., says: "I have found by experience that Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment gives immediate and permanent relief."

We have hundreds of such testimonials. Do not suffer an instant longer. Sold by druggists at 50c & $1 per box. ap21y

Died.

Died, at Mifflinburg, Ap. 27, George Gutelius, aged 76 y, 5 m. and 27 d.

STAR SPRING WATER.

Saratoga Star Spring Water for sale in bottles and by the glass by all druggists.

——Simon Loeb's new clothing and gents furnishing store, opposite the Conrad house, is the busy place now. Bargains is what draws the people.

— In spite of all competition Lewins continues to take the lead in ready made clothing, low prices as well as quality of goods. He gets ahead of all, sells more than all, pleases all, and fits and suits all.

——Fauble's line for eady made clothing is complete in every par icular, and cannot be beat by any dealer in the county.

WOOL WANTED.

The highest market price paid for all kinds of Wool, at all times, by W. M. Allison & Bro., Potters Mills. 2my4t

Monday forenoon last, Wm. Baker of Buffa'o twp., was found dead under the overshot of his barn; cause, apoplexy.

——Henry Dunkle, father of ex-sheriff Dunkle, died at Bellefonte, aged 81 y.

——The largest and most complete line of suiting—now on exhibition on our counters—that have ever been shown by us. Suits made to order at the lowest prices. MONTGOMERY & Co.,
Tailors, Bellefonte.

——Read Fauble's flaming ad, in Reporter and give him a call.

SLATE ROOFING.

BLACKBOARDS, URINALS, ETC.

On account of the increase beyond our expectation of the SLATE ROOFING TRADE, we have been obliged to discontinue the agencies for metal roofing, which, however, enables us to pay all our attention to slate roofing. Being miners of

BLACK DIAMOND SLATE,

And having the benefit of thirty-five (35) years experience in the slate business, we have become acquainted with operators of all kinds of slate quarries in this state, which gives us a special advantage, so that we can furnish the best grades of Peach Bottom, Chapman, Bangor and Lehigh Slate at the lowest possible prices for the same grade of material and workmanship. We can also furnish Terra Cotta and Galvanized Iron Ridge and Tip Covering and other roofing materials at very low prices. We employ none but thoroughly first-class Roofers. Therefore we can safely guarantee all our work to be satisfactory in every respect. Estimates promptly furnished on application and references furnished.

UNION ROOFING CO.,
FRUNER BLOCK, - - TYRONE, PA.

WHAT YOU WILL FIND
——A-T T-H-E——
Rochester Clothing House.
:-O-:

A Handsome line of Men's Sacks and Cutaway Suits.
—O—
Children's Suits of all kinds and prices.
—O—
The finest line of Pants ever shown in the County.
—O—
All the Latest Styles and Shapes of Hats.
—O—
The finest selection of Neck Wear in the County.
—O—
Percal and White Shirts by the hundreds.
—O—
The most complete line of Furnishing Goods that you have ever seen.
—O—
The greatest value for the least money.
—O—
The very finest makes and fits of Clothing.
—O—
The best equipped clothing store in Central Penn'a.
—O—
That if what you buy from us don't suit you when taken home, if returned, money will be cheerfully refunded.

:-O-:

M. FAUBLE,
Proprietor.

REYNOLD'S NEW BANK BUILDING, BELLEFONTE.

ROCHESTER CLOTHING HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA.

PETER HOFFER, Centre Hall, sells the Osborne & Co's Harvesting Implements, the Clipper Sidehill Plow, the Strait's Patent Reversible Sulky Plow, the Elmira Spring Harrow, also the Union Meat Chopper, and the Expert Grain and Fertilizer Drill, the Lighthouse Feedcutter, and iron Water and Feed Troughs. 2my3m

——FRESH COW for sale, with 3rd calf, at D. P. Housers, 3½ miles west of Centre Hall. L. H. KREBS.

TELEGRAPHY
THOROUGHLY TAUGHT TO
YOUNG MEN
ADDRESS
SHERMAN TELEGRAPH Co
CIRCULARS FREE. OBERLIN OHIO. SITUATIONS GUARANTEED.

Notice to Stockholders.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Lewisburg and Tyrone Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company No. 233 South Fourth Street Philadelphia, Pa., on Monday May 6th 1889 at 11½ o'clock A. M.

Election for President and Directors same day and place.

JAMES R. MCCLURE,
18ap3t Secretary

——Get your boy a nice suit at Lewins and save a couple of dollars thereby. The largest and best assortment of spring suits, latest styles ever brot to Bellefonte. Lewins leads in ready-made clothing for men and boys.

Notice.

On account of losses by the recent fire, the undersigned is obliged to call upon all having accounts at Bartholomew's store, to make settlement within a reasonable time, by so doing they will greatly oblige 14ma3m. R. E. BARTHOLOMEW

Caution.

All persons are hereby cautioned against the purchase of a note, given by me to Elmira Showers, for $80 or $90, dated last September,—not having received value for same, I will not pay it unless compelled by law.

4ap3t WM. GROSSMAN.

NOTICE: All persons indebted to the late firm of Bushman & Kreamer will please settle up within a reasonable time on account of the dissolution of firm.

3t16 G. W. BUSHMAN.

EXTRA OFFER

Any one sending us the names of three new subscribers with the cash for one year, will get a copy of the REPORTER one year free.

POSITION OFFERED.

If you are in need of good paying position and think you have the qualities of a good salesman, you will do well to write us at once. We will pay good commission or salary and expenses to a good man. The position we offer is a permanent one. Address at once,

SELOVER & ATWOOD, Nurserymen,
10ap3m Geneva, N. Y.